The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 224.

FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Cause of the Rebellion in Bosnia.

Khokand Occupied by Russian Troops.

Carlist Leaders Leaving Spain.

TURKEY.

The Address of the Servian Skuptschina.

KROGAJEWAEZ, September 21.—The address adopted by the Skuptschina has been sent to the Belgrade capital, where it will be officially published. The full text is not yet known. There was only one draught submitted to the Skuptschina, and this was adopted on the first sitting of the deputies, voting against war and leaving to the wisdom of Prince Milan and his Government the decision of the question. Thirty-three were nominees of the Government. Forty-four declared in favor of and thirty-eight against war. This, however, does not affect the result. The Government now has it hands free, and it may be considered certain that Servia, for the present at least, will maintain neutrality.

The Cause of the Rebellion in Bosnia.

LONDON, September 21.—The *Times* this morning publishes a letter dated Vienna, which contains some interesting details of the insurrection in northern Bosnia and of the fugitives who have taken refuge in Austria. It says the cause of the sudden failure of the movement is attributed to the fact that the insurgents were not prepared, were without arms and ammunition, and also that many villages remained passive. Two Austrian commissions have been sent to ascertain from the refugees the causes of the insurrection. The latter state that the Turks, fearing that the Herzegovinian insurrection would spread to Bosnia, arrested the elders of the villages and some of the most influential men, under the pretext that they were accomplices of brigands. Thirty were thus arrested in one village, and were only released upon the payment of a large sum. Upon a threat of a repetition of these outrages the villagers fled to the mountains with their families and flocks, and prepared to resist. The rising assumed the character of retaliation up to a day as recent as the 15th of August, but the next day the insurgents fled in consequence of the mass of emigration which had set in. The fugitives disclaimed any connection with the Herzegovinian insurgents, and declared they never should have thought of rising had they not been provoked.

FRANCE.

The Escaped Carlists.

PARIS, September 21.—It now seems that only 800 Carlist out of France, and these by the Gavadavie valley.

Postal Matters.

PARIS, September 21.—The French Government has notified Switzerland that the provisions of the Berne postal union relating to communications with Great Britain through France may go into effect immediately. The French Government will make, before the 1st of January next, the same concession respecting communication with America.

ASIA.

The Russian Occupation of Khokand.

BERLIN, September 21.—Advices from St. Petersburg announce that the Russian General Kauffmann occupied Khokand on the 16th of the present month without resistance. The greater portion of the Russian troops remained in a fortified camp outside. All Russian prisoners have been delivered over to General Kauffmann, and the Khan has accepted all conditions of peace.

GERMANY.

An Editor Sentenced.

BERLIN, September 21.—The Municipal Court of Berlin sentenced the editor of the *Germania*, an Ultramontane journal, to five months' imprisonment for having published an article insulting to the Chancellor and inciting disobedience of laws.

SPAIN.

Carlist Leaders Leaving the Country.

MADRID, September 21.—It is stated that the Carlist General Saballs, with two sons and several Carlist leaders, have entered France.

That Papal Circular.

MADRID, September 21.—It is stated in well informed circles that the Government has determined to pursue an energetic course with regard to the circular of the Papal Nuncio, and will fully maintain the royal prerogative in the premises.

The Papal Nuncio.

LONDON, September 22—6 A. M.—A Madrid telegram states that the Papal Nuncio has asked for an inhibition of legal proceedings against bishops in virtue of the provisions of the Concordat.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 21, 1875.

The Insurance Convention.

The Convention of Insurance Commissioners and Superintendents was resumed to-day, with President Chapman in the chair. The Executive Committee reported credentials from the following delegates, in addition to those received yesterday: Joshua Nye, of Maine, John A. Finch, of Indiana, and M. B. Howell, of Tennessee.

Commissioner Rhodes stated that there were several gentlemen present from the Dominion of Canada who represented insurance interests, and on motion, it was resolved to extend to them the privilege of the floor during the session.

Commissioner Smith, of Kentucky, made a partial report from the Committee on Legislation, but was interrupted in the middle of it by a resolution that its further reading be discontinued, as the Commissioners had already heard it, and on motion, the report was recommitted to the Committee.

Commissioner Rowe then offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table on a unanimous vote:

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that the present practice of life and fire insurance companies in loaning money on the stock of other life and fire insurance companies as collateral is erroneous, and should be abandoned.

The following resolution, offered by Commissioner Rhodes, was also laid on the table:

Resolved, That the enactment of stringent building laws for the protection of our cities and large towns is a matter of first importance, and that it is the duty of the heads of insurance departments to urge upon the Legislatures of their respective States the necessity for immediate action in this direction.

Various committees were then instructed to meet this afternoon, and the Convention adjourned until noon to-morrow.

SEASONABLE SPORTS.

The Races at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 21.—First race, for 2 year olds, ¾ mile; won by Clemie G. Time 1:18¾.

Second race, all ages, 2 mile heats; won by Arizona. Time 3:45 and 3:54½.

Third race, all ages, dash of 1¼ miles; won by Fairplay. Time 3:39.

Proposed National Railroad Convention.

ST. LOUIS, September 21.—The committee appointed some days ago to arrange for holding a National Railroad Convention here on November 23, held a meeting last evening to devise a general plan of operation and arrange preliminaries. After some general discussion a resolution was adopted authorizing the President of the meeting to issue an address setting forth the action and object of the people of St. Louis in calling a National Railroad Convention, and requesting the co-operation of the Governors of States and of the various commercial associations of the whole country, and asking them to send delegates. Committees were appointed to determine the ratio of representation, transportation, &c. During the discussion of this matter, attention was called to the fact that some journals abroad had attempted to create the impression that the citizens of St. Louis inaugurating this movement were influenced by purely local and sectional interests. This was emphatically denied, and it was distinctly stated that the desire was to make the movement national in character, and the co-operation of all the business centers of the Union was earnestly requested.

The Cincinnati Exposition.

CINCINNATI, September 21.—Public interest in the Cincinnati Exposition is steadily on the increase, as shown by the large percentage of gain in receipts as compared with last year. The grand feature of to-day was in the Horticultural Department, where, in the fourth floral display, large premiums were offered for cut flowers and gladiolus, and home florists took the premiums in the former class, and in the latter the highest awards were made to James Vick, of Rochester, N. Y., who exhibited nearly one hundred and fifty varieties. On Friday next an aggregate of twelve hundred dollars will be offered in premiums for different varieties of floral display, and it is expected that these unusually large prizes will produce an exhibition unparalleled in America.

I. O. O. F.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the United States—Fraternal Greetings from Germany—The Degree of Rebekah—Proposed Celebration at Philadelphia Next Year.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 21.—The Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. O. F., reassembled at nine o'clock this morning. In the absence of the Grand Chaplain, prayer was offered by Representative Steadman, of Pennsylvania.

Through the Grand officers of the jurisdiction of the German Empire, fraternal greetings were received from the Order there, which remembrance met the appreciation of the Supreme body.

A letter was read by Grand Secretary Ridgley from the son of Past Grand Chaplain Isaac D. Williamson, extending fraternal regard to the Grand Lodge, and regretting his unavoidable absence. Rev. Dr. Williamson was one of the delegates from the Grand Lodge of the United States to the Movable Committee, the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows in England, in 1842. Several other communications were read and appropriately referred.

The next proceeding was the call of standing committees for reports, and several were presented.

Representative Stiles, of Vermont, was appointed to fill the place of Representative Laughlin, of Maine, of the Committee of Foreign Relations, the latter being obliged to return home on account of having pressing business on hand.

A resolution was offered regarding the admission of unmarried daughters of scarlet degree men to the degree of Rebekah, the only restriction being that they be over eighteen years of age. The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Degree of Rebekah.

A resolution was presented by Representative Harcourt, of Texas, in regard to the Order in the Indian Territory, looking to the establishment of a Grand Lodge there, which was referred to the Legislative Committee.

Past Grand Sire Nicholson, of the special committee on Grand officers' reports, submitted a report, referring the different subjects set forth therein to the appropriate committees for consideration, which was adopted.

Representative Ryan, of Wisconsin, moved that the Grand body take from the table the report of the Committee on the Degree of Rebekah, appearing on page 6,278 of the Revised Journal, and refer it back to said committee for further consideration, which motion was adopted. The matter is as follows: That Odd Fellows in good standing shall be eligible to membership in Rebekah Degree Lodges in the same manner as to application, reference to committee of investigation, and balloting, as in the case of an application for initiation in subordinate lodges.

Quite a number of other resolutions regarding the interests of the degree of Rebekah were submitted and referred to the appropriate committees.

Representative Lamberton, of Pennsylvania, moved that Gov. Hendricks, Mayor Caven, Senator Morton and Past Grand Representative Colfax be respectfully requested to furnish copies of their addresses at the Odd Fellows' reception yesterday, and that, together with the addresses of the Grand Sire and Grand Secretary, they be published in the Revised Journal, which was adopted.

Representative Barrows, of Mississippi, offered the subjoined resolution, which was referred to the Legislative Committee:

Resolved, That when a member of a subordinate lodge renounces Odd Fellowship, the lodge of which he was a member shall not be required to give him any further attention, nor shall he be entitled to dues or benefits of any kind.

Representative Lamberton, of Pennsylvania, moved that the Grand Lodge go into secret session, which was carried, and the Supreme body continued this up to the time of recess.

Before the adjournment yesterday P. G. Sire Nicholson, of Pennsylvania, offered a series of resolutions looking to a grand national celebration of the order at large at Philadelphia during the centennial year, and that the invitations of the Grand bodies of Pennsylvania, uniting with the Grand Lodge of the United States, to hold its next session there, be accepted, and that the 20th of September, 1876, at Philadelphia, be designated as the date for a great jubilee gathering of the Order throughout the national jurisdiction, and that said date be substituted for the usual 26th of April anniversary.

These resolutions were referred to a special committee of nine—J. B. Nicholson, J. L. Spring, J. L. Gibson, J. Martin, L. Ellsworth, J. Griggs, L. G. Thelin, L. Fitzburg, D. N. Barrows and W. C. Parker.

The D. D. G. Sire of the Sandwich Islands was invited to be present at the sessions. There are hundreds of prominent members of the Order from all parts of the country here, who have come to visit the Grand Lodge.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

Indians Quarreling Among Themselves—Some of Them Tired of Waiting, and Leave for Home—Red Cloud Dictating to the Commissioners—The Council Commenced.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, NEB., September 17, VIA CHEYENNE, WY., September 21.—The committee of six Indians appointed by the Commissioners on Wednesday to select a place for holding the council, after quarreling over the matter one day and night, reported to the commission yesterday that they could not agree, so the Commissioners went out yesterday and selected the ground themselves, about one mile nearer to the Spotted Tail agency than the point previously selected by them, the distance from this agency being something over six miles.

Quite a number of Missouri river Indians, tired out with prolonged delay on the part of the commission, started home yesterday, and others are reported to be moving out to-day. The council ground has been named the Crow Butte Council Ground, and this afternoon two large hospital tents, with flags stretched in front, will be erected on the ground for the use of the Commissioners, preparatory to beginning the big talk to-morrow. The Indians are all to be notified to-day, and will erect a number of "tepees" for themselves on the council ground. Red Cloud will detail a lot of his soldiers to stand guard night and day over the council tents.

A large party of military start out for the "Bad Lands," Dakota, to-day, for the purpose of collecting fossils, under the charge of Major Stanton.

Red Cloud came into the agency this morning just as these dispatches were closed, declaring that neither himself nor his people would attend the council unless it is held inside the stockade of this agency. The Commissioners held a brief conference among themselves, and decided to go on as though nothing had occurred with the proclamation for the council, and erect tents for the same on the ground already selected. Red Cloud is a surly and ill-natured Indian, who has been one of the principal leaders among the Ogallallas, John Bruher for the Yanktonnais, William Quigley for the Upper Brules, and Alex. Seephugs for the Lower Brules.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 21.—The steamships Ontario and Prussian, from Montreal, and City of Brussels, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, September 21.—Arrived—The steamer City of Montreal, from Liverpool.

SECOND EDITION

THE CYCLONE IN TEXAS.

The City of Indianola Destroyed.

Six Feet of Water in the Streets.

Several Other Towns Entirely Washed Away.

The Beach Strewn with Dead Bodies for Twenty Miles.

Terrible Suffering Among the People.

"Send Us Help for God's Sake."

ST. LOUIS, September 21.—Superintendent Clowry, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, communicates to General Superintendent Anson Stager as follows: A Morgan steamship just arrived at Galveston reports the town of Indianola, Texas, almost entirely destroyed. The light house, wharves and nearly every house were swept away, and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty lives were lost. The steamer could find no place to land her cargo.

GALVESTON, September 21.—The steamship Harlan has just arrived. The Purser states that the town of Indianola is almost entirely demolished. Light houses, wharves, business houses and dwellings are broken in pieces or swept away. There are only three houses remaining which are not damaged. The telegraph office is gone. The signal office damaged, telegraph lines down for miles, railroads washed away, and houses, fences and trees piled up in broken masses on the streets.

The reports of

Loss of Life

are conflicting. All agree that there were one hundred to one hundred and fifty lives lost. The Purser states that on account of the excitement it was impossible to obtain the correct number. The steamship reached with her cargo of goods, as there was no place where she could land.

ST. LOUIS, September 21.—Col. Clowry, Assistant General Superintendent of Telegraph, received the following from Galveston: Additional accounts of the Indianola disaster say the loss of life and suffering is terrible. Dead bodies are strewn for twenty miles along beach. The citizens are organizing for relief. Over one hundred bodies were found and buried up to the time the steamer left. Telegraph Manager Sanborn is reported safe, but the offices and lines are gone for miles.

GALVESTON, September 21.—The Morgan ship Harlan came into port this morning with her colors at half-mast. A large crowd gathered on the warf to learn the fate of Indianola. The destruction there was almost complete. Only five business houses are left. These are H. Zeligsen & Co., H. Rung & Co., D. Sullivan & Co., Cassimer Lillienvve, and D. H. Regan. The people are suffering for food and clothing. The beach for twenty miles is strewn with dead bodies.

An Appeal for Aid.

The following note is received:

INDIANOLA, September 21.—To the Editor of the News.—We are destitute. The town is gone. One quarter of the people gone. Dead bodies are strewn for twenty miles along the bay. Nine-tenths of the houses are destroyed. Send us help for God's sake.

(Signed) D. W. CRUS,
District Attorney.

A Thrilling Account of the Disaster.

The following was received by business firms from correspondents: On Wednesday, the 15th, the winds from the eastward, veering to north on Thursday morning, became more steady, increasing to a gale. The water was waist deep. Every man, woman and child was seeking a place of safety. It blew fearfully. The situation was awful. Screams from women and children could be heard in every direction. The water was six feet deep in the streets. About two o'clock on Friday morning the winds veered to the northwest. The waves then became chopped. Houses were washed away or tumbled to pieces. The winds toward morning began to lull a little, the water get ing lower, until the wind veered north. Then came hope, until daylight began to break, and then did we behold the

Awful Destruction

around, and thanked our God that we had been saved, and that our perilous condition was as nothing compared with the sufferings of our neighbors and citizens. Along the bay broad daylight revealed a scene that was terrible to behold. The town could not be recognized as the Indianola of the day previous. Ruin total, ruin everywhere. People were seen wading and running from one gulley and another. Neighbor met neighbor and told their troubles and tribulations of the previous night. Death and destruction all around us; houses crushed to the ground; others swept from their foundations; the wind fully dying down, and the water disappearing from places in the streets. Those that could sallied out to learn the news. The bodies of men, women and children were found in all directions. Police and guards were organized, and

The Search

was made by missing relatives and friends. How many have lost their lives in this fearful storm it is impossible to learn up to this time. Sixty or seventy bodies have been found and buried. Fifty women were found, and men also, who had floated off on doors, or anything they could get hold of, miles away. Some were beneath their roofs, carried away long distances. The escape of so many of our citizens is almost marvelous. The search for bodies still goes on, and the number of human beings drowned will never be known, as there were a large number of strangers in town. We estimate the number of lives lost at one hundred and fifty. H. J. Huck lost everything but his house, W. Westhoff all his lumber, H. Runge & Co., and D. Sullivan lost heavy. Mr. Paget lost 2,500 sheep. J. Mitchell's stock of goods was lost.

Families Lost.

Dr. John H. Leake, Mr. A. C. Coffin, mother and family are nearly all off. Mr. J. Morrison's household was twenty-one in number. Rev. McJope and family, twenty-one, perished. Eighteen bodies were found yesterday, and the search will be continued until all the dead are deposited in their lasting resting place.

You can not imagine the extent of the disaster. Nothing like it in the annals will give a proper knowledge. Numbers of persons were out on rafts for hours, but in many cases were saved. William Taylor, on trial for the Sutton murder, was let out of jail to prevent his being drowned, and made his escape. All the churches in the town are swept away. So is the Masonic Hall. The Court House is safe. Out of fifty-five persons, Captain Sam. Brown and two of his family were saved. They took refuge in the light-house, and were thereby saved. Brown is now the only surviving pilot at the pass. All of Captain Decrous' family were lost at Decrous Point.

Great Destitution

prevails. The Victoria people, hearing of it, nobly sent assistance at once. Out of the entire force of pilots, only one at Indianola is alive.

Information from Corpus Christi reports that town safe. They escaped the gale.

Another Town Gone.

The town of Saluria was entirely washed away. The telegraph lines are prostrated for miles.

The citizens of Galveston are organizing for the relief of the survivors at Indianola, and clothing will be sent them.

NEW ORLEANS, September 21.—The *Bulletin* extra has the following regarding Indianola: The first of the storm, it seems, carried away the telegraph lines, and thus communication between Galveston and Indianola was cut off. Indianola is situated on Matagorda Bay, and there is no protection in front. It has about 1,000 inhabitants, and the loss, it seems, is fully one-fifth. Fears are entertained that Rockfort, Matagorda and Corpus Christi have suffered.

Over 200 Lives Lost.

The following dispatch was received here this evening.

"GALVESTON, 4 P. M.—To Aug. Levy—Indianola is entirely washed away. Over two hundred lives lost. The steamer could not discharge."

Sabine Submerged.

The *Picayune* extra has the following:

SABINE PASS, VIA ORANGE, September 21.—This city is submerged, and considerable damage has been done to wharves and buildings by the terrific storm through which we have just passed. Much loss of stock is reported, and the crops in the surrounding country have been considerably injured. No loss of life, happily, has been so far reported.

Damage to Vessels.

The little steamer Pelican State was wrecked in Sabine Lake, but the passengers and crew were saved. The pilot boat was damaged two miles back in the marsh, and many small crafts have been blown off and capsized. Captain Gibbs, of the schooner Truman, from New York to Indianola with an assorted cargo, arrived to-day, and reports his schooner ashore fifteen miles west of the Pass, and a total loss. The gale caught him off the passes of the Mississippi, and he lost his reckoning. The crew were in the rigging for twelve hours, but were all saved.

No news has been received from Calcasiu, but the worst is feared, as much lighter gales have in the past swept the place with much loss of life.

The Damage at Galveston.

NEW ORLEANS, September 21.—The following press dispatch was received to-day, showing the damage by the storm on Galveston island and vicinity:

GALVESTON, September 21.—On Friday, between the hours of one and five, was the most trying period during the storm. From the eastern point of the island down to Twentieth street the water crossed from the gulf to the bay through the streets. The water was from one foot to eighteen inches deep in the yards through the central part of the city. Along business streets the water was not as high as in 1867, the streets having been raised; consequently but little damage was done to goods or buildings. From the eastern part of the island along the gulf the houses were damaged. About twenty or twenty-five were blown down and destroyed. The Tremont street foot bridge was damaged and the house partially destroyed. The street car stables at the terminus were destroyed. Allen Cottage, below Tremont, was destroyed. In this vicinity a large number of houses were damaged, some blown over, and fences and trees washed away. Below on the island for ten or twelve miles scarcely a house remains. In the western part of the city the water was two or three feet in depth, but the damage to residences was trifling, as the sand bluff broke the force of the waves. From Gulf street the car tracks were badly damaged in that portion of the city. Around the gas works the water did not reach the platforms nor damage the goods. The damage to cotton presses is estimated at $20,000.

On Friday, about 10 A. M., the wind shifted to southwest, blowing hard. Toward night it changed to north, and during the night blew the water off the island. On Saturday morning the streets were dry in nearly every portion of the city.

The Loss of Life,

as near as can be ascertained, is five in the city and the same at this point. The damage to property in the city is estimated at $200,000, and as near correct as can be made. The serious loss is damage to railroads and bay bridges. The wharves were only slightly damaged.

San Bernardino Destroyed.

The surgeon of the steamship Australian, ashore at San Bernardino, reports every house at San Bernardino washed away. All but five of the people reached the steamer, and were saved. Near Redfish Point the Government dredge boats are injured. Three ship-channel dredge boats are sunk at Morgan's Point. Two dredge boats are ashore. The dispatch steamer Laura was sunk. No lives were lost in Morgan's fleet.

Not a house is left standing on Buffalo Bayou. The water was ten feet above the ordinary tide. The families and persons saved at Lynchburg are on board steamers now running between Galveston and Houston.

Several More Towns Swept away.

NEW ORLEANS, September 21.—Later information is received from the west. The town of Matagorda was swept away. Only two houses remain standing. The town of Cedar Lake was washed away, and all the people lost.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 21, 1875.

Arrest of an Ex-Official.

Charles G. Fisher, late Assistant United States Attorney, who was arrested late last night on a charge of stealing the appeal bonds and papers in forty District cases, which had been appealed from the Police Court to the Criminal Court, waived an examination this morning, and was held to answer before the Grand Jury, now in session. The police have recovered not only the papers charged to have been stolen, but an additional number of equal importance. Fisher had placed them in possession of another party, from whom they were obtained. The object was to realize money on them. The revised statutes provide as punishment for such offenses a fine of $2,000, or hard labor for three years, or both, in the discretion of the Court. The accused is the son of Judge Fisher, late United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

Fisher, in default of $4,000 bail, was committed to jail.

THE FINANCE PROBLEM.

Hon. Carl Schurz Invited to Deliver an Address in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 20.—The following is a call to Mr. Carl Schurz, asking him to address the people on financial matters, and his reply:

"CINCINNATI, September 20.—Hon. Carl Schurz:—The main question under discussion in view of the approaching election in this State is whether the country shall advance or recede on the road to specie payments. The popular decision will assuredly have a serious influence upon the future of organizations, business interests and public policy. We are mindful of your superb argument in the Senate in behalf of an honest currency, and as merchants and business men we invite you to come to Ohio and present in public speeches your views upon the cause at issue, which all esteem to be that of national honor and common honesty."

Schurz's Reply.

"ST. LOUIS, September 20.—Gentlemen:—I simply obey a call of duty in complying with your invitation. I shall be ready to address the citizens of Cincinnati on the evening of Monday, September 27th."

"C. SHURZ."

THE WEATHER

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 22, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, the Middle and South Atlantic States, generally clear and cooler weather, with northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer.

MATCHED AGAIN.

Morris and Coulter to Row Again for the Championship on the 10th of October.

Eph Morris and Henry Coulter, with their friends, met last night in a parlor at the St. Charles Hotel for the purpose of drawing up and signing articles of agreement for their second race. About two hours were occupied in discussing matters, and by ten o'clock the articles were signed. There was no beating around the bush on either side, the propositions made being either accepted at once or promptly rejected. A gentleman in a few terse words stated the object of the meeting, and the business was immediately taken in hand. Morris expressed a desire to have Coulter row again. He thought that men rowing for the championship of America should know enough about their business to get along without them. Coulter remarked that he would like to have a better guide boat than he had on the 11th inst., and said that he would prefer having left out of the articles any reference to them. If the rowers decided to have guide boats, they could do so, and if not, they could row without them. Eph agreed to this, and there the discussion of this subject ended. Morris then asked Coulter if the articles of agreement which governed their late contest would be agreeable to him. The latter replied in the affirmative, saying they would be entirely so. The question of the time for the race proved the toughest one the men had to contend with, but Morris finally yielded to Coulter, and that also was amicably settled. Coulter wanted to fix the stakes at five hundred dollars a side, and row in five weeks, but Eph thought the amount altogether too small to train so long for. He expressed his willingness and strong preference to row in four weeks from that time, but he objected to putting the race off so long unless the stakes were increased. He offered to put up $1,000 against $800, or $1,300 against $1,000 and allow Coulter to fix the time himself; but the latter stated that he could not enlarge the stakes and that engagements which he had on hand would prevent him from rowing inside of three weeks from next Saturday. Morris eventually agreed to $500 a side and five weeks' time, and all differences being arranged the agreement was prepared and signed. It provides that the race shall take place on Saturday afternoon, the 16th of October, between the hours of three and four o'clock P. M., upon the same course over which the late race was rowed. One hundred dollars is to be deposited this morning, two hundred dollars on the 2d of October, and the remainder of the stakes on the Saturday preceding the race. Mr. Joseph Zimmerman is named as the final stakeholder.

The reports being circulated by some South Side boating men to the effect that the race of the 11th inst. was not a *bona fide* one, and that Coulter lost no money, are all nonsense. The race was as square a one as ever was rowed, and that is why some are disposed to criticise it. The gamblers were given no chance to feather their nests. They lost money and that is why the cry of fraud is now set up. Mr. Liddell, the stakeholder, will tell any one who asks him that he paid Eph. Morris $1,000.

Peal, of Steubenville, and Podgrits, of Chicago, are matched for another race at the former place next Saturday.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph office, No. 166 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer City of Brussels at Queenstown; Caspian at Baltimore.

G. W. Spencer, Dentist, 254 Penn Avenue.

The preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. Artificial human eyes inserted.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Prince Adelbert, uncle of the King of Bavaria, is dead.

—There was another heavy frost at Omaha, Neb., last Monday night.

—A cattle disease has broken out in Wilbraham, Mass., and the herd of D. B. Merrick is rapidly dying off.

—The fight between the Louisville & Great Southern, Louisville & Southwestern and St. Louis & Southeastern railroad is ended.

—A dispatch from Berlin states that the Bishop of Munster, against whom proceedings for deposition from his See are pending, has gone to Rome.

—Intelligence has been received announcing the death of Horatio Stone, the distinguished sculptor, which occurred at Carrara, Italy, on the 11th inst.

—The Nebraska State Fair has opened at Omaha with the largest number of entries ever made in that State. The display of blooded stock is very fine and numerous.

—A party of sixty Black Hills miners arrived at Fort Laramie last Monday night, having been brought out by the military. They start for Sioux City to-day, all being residents of that place.

—A fire broke out last evening in the silver ware manufactory of the Whitney Manufacturing Company at North Attleboro, Mass., which was entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

—Col. John A. Joyce, ex-Revenue Agent of the St. Louis District, was arrested on Tuesday on a caplas issued by the United States District Court on a charge of conspiring to defraud the revenue.

—The propeller Hurd ran aground in the Neebish Rapids, in Sault Ste. Marie river, on Monday, while attempting to pass the barge Nabant, also aground. The Hurd is in a bad condition, leaking beyond the capacity of her pumps.

—In compliance with a request from the Indiana Centennial Board of Managers, concurred in by Governor Hendricks, Prof. John L. Campbell, Secretary of the United States Centennial Commission, delivered an address at Crawfordsville last night to a large audience.

—Oscar Nixdorf, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, visited the Zoological Garden in Cincinnati and stuck his arms into a grizzly bear's cage. The animal seized him with its teeth and claws, slightly injuring the right arm and breaking the left arm in two places, and otherwise horribly lacerating it.

—The President has appointed Wm. F. Green as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Tennessee, and Wm. Caffer, of Nebraska, Receiver of Public Moneys in the Wyoming land district. He has also signed the commission of Alexander White, of Alabama, to be Chief Justice of Utah Territory.

—During the last three days delegates from the Liberal Leagues in various parts of the country have been in session in Philadelphia to make arrangements for a Convention of Liberals to be held in that city on July 4th, 1876. Resolutions were adopted affirming the principle of separation of Church and State as the corner stone of civil and religious liberty and the foundation of constitutional Government.

—The Mechanics Bank of Montreal has suspended. The directors have issued a statement, saying that in consequence of serious defalcations, which interrupted the negotiations in progress for amalgamation with another bank, pending a statement, they deem it prudent for the better protection of all interests to suspend payment for the present. The interests of bill-holders and depositors are fully protected, and the directors hope at an early day to make such arrangements as will secure the best possible realization for shareholders.

A SLANDER NAILED.

The Allegheny "Mail's" Libels on Mr. John B. Dallas and the Gentleman's Reply Thereto—He Call For Facts—Will the Commodore Come to Time?

Hard times breed discontent and exasperate the jealousy between ins and outs, between those who prosper and a have place and others who do not prosper, or are out of employment. The bitterness is carried to the highest pitch by such as lost, "through their own misconduct," the position they once enjoyed. They but too often persuade, with a truly devilish malignity, whomsoever has preserved what they lost. And if no true charges can be made against the person whose ruin is contemplated, the vilest, the basest, the most malicious falsehood frequently is resorted to in order to encompass the end. Satan hated Adam not because Adam had ever wronged him, but simply because Adam enjoyed a felicity unafflicted by himself.

Let an office holder be removed from office, be it even in consequence of his own official misconduct or disreputable behavior and let such misconduct or such misbehavior be ever so flagrant and notorious, forthwith he becomes an inveterate, relentless, remorseless and unscrupulous enemy of the men or the party whose interests were but yesterday identical with his own, and whom, then, he flattered and extolled.

The same with contractors. Let a contractor forfeit his contract, be it even by reason of the worst kind of fraud, or let any bidder fail to secure the contract for which he competed, at once such ex-contractor or would-be contractor sets himself to blasting the character of other contractors, especially if they be his successful rivals. More particularly is such the case if the bidder's own character is the cause of his failure, and is known to be of the most exceeding. All this is done under the shallow pretense of zeal for the public welfare; in obedience to those behests of high morality, the bold disregard and open trampling under foot of which he has hitherto characterized the self-styled reformer. The anger of Heaven is stolen in order therein the better to serve the devil. The blacker the slanderer's own record, or the more vitalless the character of the assailed, the more desperate the means to which resort is had, the more reckless and venomous the onslaught.

No doubt abuses will take place, and the fault of the true reformer, who strives to remedy them, is a noble one. But the cause of such laudable reform is damaged by men, as described above, intruding themselves into the ranks of the reformers, and thinking the very salt lose its savor. No one is more than the real bona fide reformer interested in separating such goats from the sheep; in ignominiously expelling from the flock such wolves in disguise, such sheep affected with loathsome contagious disease; such leprosy to morals.

Wm. J. Koontz, of Allegheny City, Pa., once was a contractor for transportation of Government supplies on the Missouri river. Subsequently he competed with myself and others for the contract for Government transportation on Missouri river. He failed to secure that contract, and the Missouri River Transportation Company, of which I am a member, was his successful rival. Soon hereupon, and after having in vain attempted to form a partnership with me, he accuses the members of the Missouri River Transportation Company of felonies which, even if any member of that Company had even felt any inclination to commit them, neither myself nor any other member could possibly have committed (and well does Mr. Kountz know this), because our contracts gives us no opportunity. Neither myself or the Missouri River Transportation Company ever had any contract for furnishing Indian supplies, or a contract for the transportation of Indian supplies either. Any Indian goods or supplies that were transported by the Missouri River Transportion Company were transported by our Company for the contractor whoever he may have been. So even if frauds have been committed as to those supplies, we had no interest whatever either direct or indirect in them. But Mr. Kountz fails to produce one single particle of evidence of the frauds which he alleges. His naked unsubstantiated word has to be taken for them; and the testimony of men of the highest character, hitherto never called into question, is adverse to his allegation. Not content with this, he assails my private character in the most unwarrantable way, but he goes to Chicago and the eastern watering places to do it. Now the average man or woman would say the proper place to find out the character of a young man would be the city where he was born and raised. Why is it necessary for Mr. Kountz to go away from Allegheny City, Pa., the place where I have been born and raised and lived for about thirty-two years, to traduce my character, and without even attempting to adduce any proof whatever? I cannot undertake to refute what is asserted without any evidence being produced. All this is done in a series of numbers of the Allegheny *Mail*, a sheet owned by Mr. Kountz, and used as his special mouth piece, to build up to-day and tear down to-morrow the good name of any man no matter whom, that comes under the ban of his displeasure. Virtue and vice are alike to him and used in turn to accomplish his ends.

Repeatedly Mr. Kountz has been summoned to prove, were it even but one single charge, but he has invariably failed to heed the summons; and has only sunk into lower depth, I hereby, once for all, traverse each and every allegation as to frauds said to have been committed by the Missouri River Transportation Company, and as to my private life, made in the Allegheny *Mail*.

As to my traducer I envy him not the master he has undertaken to serve and will now leave him to the most loathesome, of all the loathe—himself.

JOHN B. DALLAS.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The Romance of a Poor Young man," a comedy of sterling merit, will be produced this evening, with the characters by the stock company.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theatre.

"Pomp" is proving still more attractive, and will occupy the boards all next week. The olio portion of the entertainment is very good.

Trimble's Varieties.

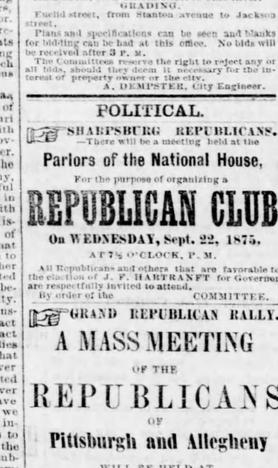
A choice programme is offered nightly at this theatre. It is amusing and entertaining.

Dancing Academy.

Saturday, October 2d is the time fixed for the commencement of masters' and misses' classes at Professor De Long's Dancing Academy, Lafayette Hall. The evening class for ladies and gentlemen commences on Monday, September 27. Circulars can be obtained at the music stores.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHECKERED FRONT.



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WHITE RIVER FLOUR,

The Best Flour

For the Money in the United States.

FULL AND COMPLETE LINE

GROCERIES.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Ward's Bread

BAKERY,

269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Sept. 22, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessment for grading, paving and curbing of Adelaide street from Madison street to Iowa street, is now ready for examination and correction, and will remain at this office for ten (10) days, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer for collection.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Sept. 22, 1875.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 2d day of October, 1875, at 3 P. M., for the following work:

PAVING AND CURBING.

Craig street, from Fifth avenue to Forbes street.

GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING.

Cliff street, from Cassatt street to Ladlie street, Main street, from Carson street to Ohio River.

PAVING.

Euclid street, from Stanton avenue to Jackson street.

Plans and specifications can be seen and blanks for bidding can be had at this office. No bids will be received after 3 P. M.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it necessary for the interest of property owners or the city.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

POLITICAL.

SHARPSBURG REPUBLICANS.—There will be a meeting held at the Parlors of the National House, For the purpose of organizing a

REPUBLICAN CLUB

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, 1875, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, P. M.

All Republicans and others that are favorable to the election of J. P. HETRANFT for Governor are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the COMMITTEE.

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY.

A MASS MEETING OF THE REPUBLICANS OF Pittsburgh and Allegheny

WILL BE HELD AT

LAFAYETTE HALL

Thursday Evening, Sept. 23, AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

to be addressed by the distinguished orator,

SENATOR OLIVER P. MORTON, OF INDIANA.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY, of Illinois, is also expected.

The Duquesne Grays Brass Band will be in attendance, and the Harrison Clubs of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will turn out.

THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Chairman Committee on Meetings and Speakers.
C. S. FETTERMAN, Secretary. v75

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS, FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

N

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875.

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Clubs of Ten	1 50
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A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 27.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 100¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116¼.

THE most fearful report from Texas is that of the submerging of the town of Indianola, under the influence of the equinoctial gales, and the loss as a result, of one hundred and fifty lives.

THERE can be no doubt that children playing along Fifth avenue, in the vicinity of where the little lad was killed a few evenings since, have a dangerous practice of running in front of horses. It was just there that a lad was run over by the cars on last Christmas day, and injured. Yet we cannot understand how a driver could be "recklessly driving" and yet sufficiently free from blame for the death of the BARNES lad as to be exonerated. Certainly he was responsible in so far as that he was driving at reckless speed.

WE ARE not disposed to be hypercritical toward the opposition press,—not even to ward that branch of it that labels itself "Independent." But when it seeks to apologize for and defend such parts of the Democratic platform as even the party press does not apologize for but ignores, it is rather much. The Philadelphia *Sunday Press*,—a totally different affair from the daily *Press*,—foolishly apologizes for the inconsistency of the Democratic platform on the currency issue, by urging that the progress of events makes inconsistency a virtue! It is evident that when a paper will go that far in apologizing for the Democratic party, it will not stop short of anything. It is a well known fact that this "inconsistency" so glibly apologized for, covers actual dishonesty on the part of the Democracy. It still adheres to its old faith, and its "inconsistent" declarations are merely a sham and a lie. Don't apologize for them.

THE Democracy of Ohio are trying to make capital by reporting that the Republican manufacturers of Pittsburgh are going over to the Democracy by hundreds and thousands. Inquiry has been made if this is true. We answer most emphatically that it is not, and that Allegheny county will do itself credit by the vote it will give HARTRANFT and RAWLE this year. Two or three of our manufacturers did think and say, awhile back, that the Resumption phase of the act of last Winter should be repealed, and that if the Democratic party adopted views on this question more in accord with theirs than the Republican party had offered, they would vote the Democratic ticket. They are now satisfied that the Erie Convention failed to do this, and have indicated that they will vote the full Republican ticket. There is no comfort obtainable for the Democracy in or around Pittsburgh.

INTELLIGENCE comes from France, coincident with the display of the German army on one of the old battle fields, that the attempted reorganization is a failure. It looks greatly as though the warlike qualities were given but temporarily to nations, and shifted from one nation to another. There was a time when Austria was warlike and powerful. Then FREDERICK the Great lifted Prussian fame into prominence. NAPOLEON the Great succeeded and gave military glory to France, the glamour of which was dispelled, only a few short years ago. Since then, her military men have been struggling to reorganize the army on the German plan, but at last it is admitted that it is a failure. This, in the face of the grand German military display, in the valley of the Oder, is a mortifying acknowledgment. Yet there is philosophy at the bottom, which might have been discovered at less expense. The genius of the German people differs totally from that of the French. The one is methodical and systematic,—the other full of *elan* and dash. A system suited to their respective qualities is what is needed. The Germans have such a system, but the French have not. The First NAPOLEON understood it, but modern French Generals do not. Commanding genius and a suitable system are what the French need, and this must be, not modeled on that of other nations, but of home development.

THE public installation of Rev. Dr. STRONG, yesterday, as President of the Pennsylvania Female College, was an event in the history of the institution that is worthy of special mention. The GAZETTE suggested, some time since, the propriety of investing the occasion with suitable *eclat*, and the Trustees have acted on the suggestion. The order of exercises, of which a detailed report is given in another column, consisted prayers, addresses and music. The address to the President was delivered by Dr. JACOBUS, and was a chaste and beautiful production, correct in sentiment, and worthy the high reputation of its author. Hon. ROBT. MCKNIGHT, in a brief address, presented the President-elect for the oath of office, which was administered by Judge STERRETT; after which Mr. JAMES LAUGHLIN presented the new President with the College keys as the symbol of authority. In his introductory address President STRONG plead for a higher and purer education, modeled on American rather than European ideas, and on the teachings of Christianity, rather than of mere present-day science. We understand he proposes to model the College, at once, on the most progressive ideas touching education. He is evidently a vigorous administrative officer, who will give life and push to the interests of the College.

THE attention of our readers who visit New York is called to an interesting statement concerning the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to be found in another column.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

For six weeks to come the attention of the public will be largely directed to politics, owing to the magnitude and importance of the canvasses being made. In Ohio a struggle of unexampled intensity is in progress, the issue of which is variously estimated, both parties claiming to be confident of victory. The conditions are different there, in many particulars, from what they are here, and the speakers of both parties are able and animated. The result will be a large vote, which will at least be indicative of the present choice of the people. In this State we are in the edge of the canvass, but from the vigor displayed by our State Executive Committee, we are confident that the Republican side will be fairly and fully presented. We also judge that the Democracy are equally alert, and that their side of the case will be fairly shown. In some of its elements it is a singular canvass. The Democracy have attempted to arraign the Republican party, thus putting it in a defensive attitude; but the public discussions that have thus far taken place have had the effect to place the Democracy on the defensive,—the Republicans being in the aggressive. Thus the Democracy will be forced into an aggressive-defensive campaign,—that is, they will attempt to be aggressive, but will be forced into the defensive.

In its ticket and platform, the Republican party in this State has been singularly fortunate, and the Democracy unfortunate. Our declaration of principles is brief, clear, sensible, and comprehensive. In our candidates we have men stronger, probably, than the party. We have heard many who say that their views on financial and other subjects would lead them to vote against the Republican party on national issues; but that Governor HARTRANFT is so excellent in himself, and his record is so pure that they will vote for him in any event. Against Mr. RAWLE no word has been uttered, and thus the two are strong, personally. The State administration of the Republican party has been so wise,—in removing the tax on real estate, in rapidly reducing the debt, while relieving the people of oppressive taxation, and in promoting her industries, that the people are slow to think of a change. More than this Governor HARTRANFT'S administration has been, not merely negatively, but positively good. His firmness against special legislation; his anxiety in behalf of soldiers' orphans; his close and careful study of our school system, and of the industries and resources of the Commonwealth, and his excellent recommendations concerning them, all serve to show that he fully grasps, and properly understands the administrative necessities of the Commonwealth.

It is certainly unfortunate for the Democratic party, that it selected both its candidates from the ultra wing of the party. We have no disposition to do injustice, either to the candidates or the platform. Yet simple candor requires us to state that we regard both as politically weak. A few Republican papers have testified in favor of the personal character of PERSHING; we have not seen any such testimony in favor of PIOLETTE. But it is absolutely undeniable that the political characters of these gentlemen are anything but commendable. PERSHING undoubtedly allowed himself to be governed, as a legislator, by the retaining fee of a railroad corporation; he clearly opposed the repeal of the tax on real estate, and when it came to a vote—*dodged*. He certainly favored resolutions denouncing LINCOLN'S emancipation proclamation as null and void. In brief, he acted consistently and constantly with the copperhead wing of his party. PIOLETTE, as a legislator, is distinguished for his narrow escape from bribery. Politically, he is charged, we know not how truthfully, with being involved in the Fishing Creek rebellion, and was certainly a member of the copperhead section of his party. Within the Democratic party are, we are glad to testify, many reputable, excellent men, who were patriots during the war, but who have steadily, in all other particulars, acted with their party. Could no concession be made to them? That the selection of two copperheads was not accidental, is proved by the manner in which PIOLETTE was nominated. The Chairman of the Convention sought to adjourn it when PIOLETTE'S nomination was imminent; but he was forced into the chair by Philadelphia rowdies, and the work consummated. This mildly stated, is the case as to the candidates.

The platform is simply stupid and ignorant. It does not say what it was meant to have said. It is for and against the present volume of currency; for and against resumption; definite in nothing, and stupid in everything. The whole platform is, indeed, simply contemptible. If it is a fair exponent of the intelligence of the Democracy of this State on financial subjects, we warn the people that it is not safe to think of entrusting them with the financial policy of the country. The statement that the contraction policy of the Republican party had brought about the depression of business, is a fair sample. It is simply false. The Republican party, since the days of McCULLOCH, has not contracted the currency, and is not doing it now.

Platforms, candidates, and the like aside, we have had intercourse with people, at several public meetings, and by correspondence, and we notice that our meetings are larger and more spirited, and the interest manifested greater than has been the case for two years past. The temperance movement, out in the State, is of small importance. In this county it is making more show and noise than elsewhere; but we find many temperance men, who are not willing to gratify the vindictiveness of Judge BLACK, and a few others, toward Governor HARTRANFT, by aiding the Democrats to power. Both BLACK and BROWNE have repeatedly stated that they have no hope of success, but wish to punish HARTRANFT. There are, we say, honest temperance men, with broader views than those of their leaders, who remember that the Republican party has legislated favorably to temperance, while that of last Winter was *forced on us by the Democratic House, whose majority was given it by the temperance party*. It is well known that the Senate did not wish to touch Local Option repeal, but was forced to it by the attitude of the House. And the temperance leaders, who put up a ticket in opposition to the Republican ticket, the year after we enacted the Local Option law and helped defeat, last year, General BEATH, a pronounced temperance man, very naturally strike again. But their followers are beginning to see through this impractical vindictiveness, and we have many assurances of their refusing to vote the temperance ticket.

The multiplicity of tickets in this county is unfavorable to us. We have, for example, four candidates for the Shrievalty. The natural tendency of this is to draw votes from FIFE, the best candidate for that office, presented, and to aid the Democratic nominee. We hope all good Republicans will labor vigorously for our candidate, Mr. FIFE. But this aside and the intelligence from all parts of the State is very favorable. Unless we are greatly deceived, our State ticket will be elected by a very handsome majority. Certainly something must occur to change the apparent current of public sentiment, if we do not re-elect Governor HARTRANFT by a very decided majority. The people of this State, unlike those of Ohio, do not forget, however much they may forgive, disloyalty during the war. And the flaunting in their faces two candidates of this description, by the Democratic party, has not helped their chances greatly.

POLITICAL NOTES.

IT is asserted that Vice President Wilson will preside at the Massachusetts Republican State Convention, on the 29th inst.

THE Chicago *Journal* speaks of Hon. Joseph Medill as a candidate for Governor of Illinois, and it thinks the State could go further and fare worse in which we heartily join.

TO SEE a Democrat hugging a horse-chestnut tree, descanting upon the beauties of prohibition, and h(ic)-urrahing for Lija-Brownepackern Robert Oddly Penny, is a touching spectacle.

MR. J. MORRISON HARRIS and Mr. S. Teackle Wallis, of Baltimore, have been in New York, and have assured a *Tribune* reporter that the reform movement in Maryland has great strength, and that the Republicans will undoubtedly nominate the candidates proposed by the reform Democrats, of whom these gentlemen appear to be the leaders. The ticket they propose is as follows: For Governor, J. Morrison Harris; for Attorney General, S. Teackle Wallis.

AN honest, level-headed Democratic old farmer in Schulkill county was recently asked his opinion of the political question in this State. He said, "I think Hartranft has made a good Governor, and Pershing has made a good Judge, and they should both stay where they are."

THE Republicans have a long list of speakers in Ohio. One issue of the Cincinnati *Times* announces speeches by forty-nine, including Senators Sherman, Morton, Boutwell, Dawes, and Windom, Gens. Hayes, Noyes, and Garfield, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, and ex-Governor James Pollock.

THE New York delegation to the Liberal Republican State Convention, in caucus last Monday night, determined that it would be unadvisable to nominate a State ticket. It was also determined that the principles enunciated by the Liberals in 1872 should be reaffirmed and their organization maintained.

THE Ohio Democrats talk very much like men who expected to be beaten. They are howling about the intended corruption of voters by the bondholders, and all that sort of thing. What they really fear is, however, that a full vote will be cast, and that means certain death for all Democratic candidates.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THE Republicans of Crawford county met in convention at Meadville, on Friday last, and placed in nomination the following excellent ticket:—For Sheriff, Edward S. Skeel; Treasurer, James G. Foster; Register and Recorder, William F. Dickson; Prothonotary, A. J. McQuiston; Clerk of Courts, Charles T. Shaw; District Attorney, Luther C. Beatty; County Commissioners, Joseph Scowden and G. W. Congdon; Auditors, W. C. Wygant and Robert Wilson; Surveyor, Thomas Van Horn; Coroner, Simon Strouse.

WE commend to the loyal people the facts that Judge Pershing as a legislator voted to denounce President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, and resisted the ratification of the Thirteenth Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery forever. Thus, while Piolette was dodging about Fishing Creek with a revolver in one hand and a "coffin notice" in the other, helping to resist the draft, Pershing was doing all that he could in the Legislature to obstruct the efforts of the Government to put down the rebellion.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

PERSONAL.

LINBIBATRICH and Orescovitch are the names of the Herzegovinian leaders.

A MEDINA misanthrope, A. R. Smow by name, warns everybody against trusting his wife, California, and also forbids any woman to step on his premises.

THE Episcopalians of the Fond du Lac diocese (Northern Wisconsin) have elected the Rev. John Henry Hobert Brown, D. D., of Cohoes, to the Bishopric.

THE one hundredth birthday of Dr. John Layden was celebrated at Dublin, Scotland, on the 8th inst. Addresses were delivered, a banquet given and the village illuminated in the evening.

THE marriage of the Postmaster General's daughter is looked forward to with a great deal of interest. Mr. Arthur Dodge, the gentleman to whom Miss Jewell is to be married, is well and favorably known.

GENERAL GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN and family, who arrived from Europe last week, are at their Summer residence near Orange, N. J., where they remain until November, when they will go to the Gilsey House, New York, for the Winter.

HENRY HOOPER, a theological student of Milford, Pa., while traveling with Bishop Howe, was suddenly seized with hemorrhage of the lungs and died in a few minutes at the Erie Railway Depot in Jersey City, Monday. His body was removed by his friends.

THE venerable Dr. Lovick Pierce, of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, who is nearly 100 years old, is still able to do occasional service as a preacher. He is a fraternal delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North), which meets next year.

MRS. MATILDA FLETCHER, of Iowa, has published a book on "Practical Ethics." If some philanthropist would present this female humbug with a washboard and a set of flat-irons, and force her to put them to practical use or starve, he would confer a practical benefit on this part of the Northwest.—*Omaha Herald.*

GARIBALDI, in acknowledging a portrait of Bismarck which had been sent him, wrote: "You have sent me a likeness of Bismarck, stamped with a grandeur and truthfulness unparalleled. You have thoroughly understood this great and illustrious man, to whom the world is indebted for those noble moral battles which, more than by material blows, will hurl in the dust the sacerdotal hydra of falsehood."

IN A little speech at the reception in Auburn last week, Gen. Joe Hooker said: "Our country still lives, and will when most other countries are forgotten. The South did not know the work they had undertaken, and indeed the world does not yet know our people, but if we ever get into a war with any of the nations of the world they will know us then. I know no country but this, and never want to know any other."

VICTOR HUGO replied thus to an invitation from the American Rifle Team to be present at the Centennial celebration: "I cannot say whether I shall be able next year to accept your honorable invitation. I hope so, and most sincerely. I should be happy to salute with you the grand date, July is an illustrious month—it saw the Bastille fall in France and the Republic born in America. I thank you most heartily, and shake your cordial hand."

THE pale youth at Chiselhurst does not say much now, but it is not improbable that the world may hear a great deal from him some day. His friends are about to hold a conclave at Arenberg, in Switzerland, and are drumming up recruits for his cause. It is said that his great popularity is shown in the French barracks, where the soldiers often talk of him and respect him, more, of course, on account of his descent than from any other cause.

POOR Baron Hoilean, who married Miss Benton, and who was found guilty of associating with Fremont in the El Paso swindle, has been pardoned out of prison by the French Government as being innocent of fraudulent intent. He surrendered his wife's dowry, $140,000, to his creditors, in that affair. She died while he was in prison. Since his release he has fought two duels with his calumniators in that affair, slightly wounding his second adversary, and society will take him back.

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE, the ex-Confederate General, has received a very flattering letter from the Khedive of Egypt, who, after paying General Lee a high personal tribute, says he is desirous of forming a body of household troops, to constitute his "body guard," and that he wishes it to consist of veteran soldiers, and also that they shall be picked men from the whole American cavalry in the late civil war. He suggests that General Lee make an effort to reorganize for this purpose the noted "Black Horse Cavalry" of Virginia.

THE Springfield, Mass., *Republican* records this: Gen. Washington now and then took notice of singular facts in natural history. Two years before his death, old Col. Perkins, of Boston, then a young gentleman, visited him at Mount Vernon. As he was sitting with young Perkins on the veranda which overlooked the Potomac, a toad hopped along the ground near them, "which led him to ask me," says Col. Perkins, "if I had ever observed the reptile swallow a fire-fly. Upon my answering in the negative, he told me that he had, and that from the thinness of the skin of the toad, he had seen the light of the fire-fly after it had been swallowed. This was a new and to me a surprising fact in natural history."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE new State census in South Carolina makes the population of Charleston about 54,000.

HAM is the name of a boy arrested in Hudson for stealing eggs. They usually go together.

THERE isn't a house to rent in New Harmony, Col.; but then there is only one house there.

SPANISH reinforcements to the number of 18,000 go to Cuba by the 15th of November next.

THEY cure chicken cholera in Georgia by smoking the birds with pine tops, tar and feathers.

A COUNCIL BLUFF doctor hangs out a sign inscribed "Dr. H. O. Greeno, Medico Electricio." O!

THE Government is urged to put a buoy at "Pull-and-be-Damned-Point," on the New England coast.

BOSTON patronizingly congratulates the Union at large that the same day serves as the anniversary of its own settlement and of the adoption of the national Constitution.

THE Hartford *Courant* asserts that John Thompson dug up a potato in his patch in that city on Saturday in which a pair of spectacles were firmly imbedded, which Mr. Thompson lost four years ago.

HERE'S an opportunity which seldom offers twice to a man. A wealthy Californian has deposited a $100 gold note in a San Diego bank. It is to be the property of any Spiritualist who can tell the number of it.

A TENNESSEE woman hanged herself the other day, while her husband was at church, the cause of her suicide being that this exemplary gentleman had struck her just before departing to attend to his religious duties.

IT IS now denied that Ann Farley, of New Haven, who had her scalp taken two years ago, and replaced by pieces of skin taken from several other persons, now enjoys a fine head of hair; though the scalp is restored, efforts to induce hair to grow have failed.

THE Savannah *Advertiser* thinks that if every young man in Georgia would contribute his pocket pistol to the Centennial fund it would make quite a respectable sum, even if sold for old iron. Then if they did not walk the earth with lighter hearts, they would be a trifle less heavy at the waistband.

THE London *Globe* regrets to learn that the disadvantages suffered by the British engaged in the Newfoundland fisheries, as compared with Frenchmen, have in nowise abated the present season. The officers of a French cruiser, protecting French interests, have assumed a very high tone in asserting their rights thereabouts.

THERE was a French singer, with a tremendous voice, who could not discover what line in art he was best fitted for. He went to Cherubini, who told him to sing. He sang, and the foundation trembled. "Well," he said when he had finished, "illustrious master, what shall I become?" "An auctioneer," said Cherubini.

A NEW baby rocking-machine, now on exhibition in Cincinnati, is so ingeniously contrived that the mother can rock herself and the baby simultaneously. They say that every married man who sees that machine instantly marches up to it and sits down in the rocking-chair and rocks himself and laughs, like the hyena in the wilderness.

TWO young Shakers eloped in Kentucky the other day and attempted to get married, but as the would-be bride was not of matrimageable age according to the laws of the State, and had no parents living or guardian to consent, the license was refused. But they hied them across the Ohio River, where such little provoking formalities are not requisite, and were made one.

JOE MORRIS, the leader of the insurrection in Middle Georgia, was captured at Atlanta on Monday evening. He had been hiding there three days, and visited United States District Attorney Farion at night, demanding Ku-Klux prosecution against certain citizens of Burke county. The arrest was made by the Sheriff. Morris will be taken to Burke county for trial.

AT East Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, James Garland, music dealer and teacher, shot his wife three times; then, believing her dead, locked himself in his room and shot himself three times, opened an artery in his arm, and failing to die quickly enough, crushed his own skull with a heavy hammer. He was breathing when found, but died shortly after. His wife is seriously, but not fatally, wounded.

THE United States steamship Powhattan, now at New York, will sail from there this week for Port-au-Prince, Hayti, in accordance with a request of the State Department. During some troubles on the Island a short time ago, the American Minister there gave shelter to some of the natives, in consequence of which their adversaries threatened the Minister, and the department deems it expedient to send a vessel there for his protection, if necessary.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says the lumbermen who have been to Chicago attending the Lumbermen's Convention have all returned, and none of them appear to be much Chicagoed either. Lumber has advanced $2 on the thousand the past week, and no doubt will advance a couple more before spring on a number of stocks that are very scarce, and with poor prospects of being filled out by river, as the reported run from the different streams will not amount to as much on the late rise as at first supposed.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE Massachusetts Agricultural College has one feminine pupil.

MRS. COLLINS, widow of the late Charles Collins, D. D., succeeds her husband in the Presidency of the State Female College at Memphis, Tenn.

BOTH Harvard and Williams now require sophomores to sign pledges that they will obey the laws of the college and refrain from "hazing."

WILMINGTON, Del., has seventeen public schools, with ninety-eight teachers and 6,033 enrolled pupils. The average cost of tuition in the primary schools is $9.47 per pupil.

YALE COLLEGE is one hundred and seventy-five years old, and during that time has had ten Presidents. Dr. Woolsey occupied the President's chair for a quarter of a century.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE FOR WOMEN opened last week with 300 students, the full number which the institution can accommodate. There were 500 applications for admission received, besides the number applying for entrance in 1876-7. More than fifty pupils intend to study Greek. The cost of the college is said to be about $2,500,000.

EQUINE INFLUENZA.

Ten Thousand Horses Sick in New York City.

The New York *Herald* says: "Within a few days a serious disease has broken out among the horses in the many public and private stables throughout the city. It borders on the nature of the famous epizootic, which two years ago carried off so many valuable animals. It is calculated that there are 10,000 horses suffering in some degree from colds and sore throats at the present time in New York. The symptoms are precisely those manifested when the epizootic first showed itself. The leading feature of the present attack is a constant hacking and coughing, with sore throat and a slight running at the nostrils. Not a single car line in the city but has suffered from the malady in some degree. In fact, during the past two weeks many of the superintendents of public stables became considerably alarmed. Most of the private stable proprietors acknowledge that their horses are also affected. As near as can be ascertained there are now laid up over 2,000 suffering from the disease, and the ranks are filled out with poor specimens of horseflesh, which companies say that with but a few exceptions they have worked their horses right along, but they have had to watch them very closely and see that they were well taken care of as soon as they came in from a trip. Strange to say, the disease seems to be found more prevalent on the west side of the city than on the east."

Offensive People.

If to be a good man and a successful man is offensive to the world at large, to be praised is exasperating. No greater unkindness can be done to any man than to praise him much. People generally will stand a moderate compliment paid to a neighbor, while they are left to qualify it, or to admit that it is only necessary to be courtesy; but praise persisted in will ruin the reputation of anybody. There is nothing more offensive to the average human being than persistent laudation bestowed upon another. To hear a man warmly praised is sufficient usually to make us hate him; and it is only necessary to have the praise repeated often enough to make us desire to shoot him. Praise is one of the articles we would like to have distributed a little—not that we want it, but the object of it is not the best man—if we know ourselves. Virtue is a good thing, temperance is a good thing, genius is not a bad thing altogether; but no man is to be mentioned so many as ten times as having either of them in possession without making his name a stench and an offense to the nostrils of a sensitive world. The true way of getting along well in the world is not to make one's self offensive to to one's friends by excellence of character and habits of life, by success, or by doing anything praiseworthy. Let us strike the average as nearly as possible. Let us be good fellows rather than good men, and choke the first man who dares to ascribe to us a single virtue. Let us all keep down and out of sight. All that we do for ourselves, and all that we do for mankind, only feeds hell with slanderers, and so betrays the baseness of human nature that we may well blush to think that we are members of the human race.—*Dr. J. G. Holland; Scribner for October.*

A Minister Who Couldn't Stand the Test.

A well known clergyman was crossing Lake Erie a few days ago upon one of the lake steamers, and, seeing a small lad at the wheel steering the boat, accosted him as follows:

"My son, you appear to be a small boy to steer so large a boat."

"Yes, sir; but you see I can do it though."

"Do you think you understand your business, my son?"

"Yes sir, I think I do."

"Can you box the compass?"

"Yes, sir."

"Let me hear you box it."

Boy boxes the compass.

"Well, really, you can do it! Let me hear you box it backward."

Boy boxes it backward.

"I declare, my son, you seem to understand your business."

The boy now took his turn questionasking.

"Pray, sir, what may be your business?"

"I am a minister of the Gospel."

"Do you understand your business?"

"I think I do, my son."

"Can you say the Lord's Prayer?"

"Yes."

"Say it."

Clergyman repeats the Lord's Prayer.

"Well, really, you do know it! Now say it backward."

Clergyman says he cannot do it.

"You cannot do it, eh? Now you see I understand my business a great deal better than you do yours."

Clergyman acknowledged himself beaten and retired.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW

WILLIAM SEMPLE'

WEDN

NEW MEDIUM AND FINE

DRESS GOODS

At Very Low Prices.
At 12½c, Desirable Dark Plaids.

At 25c, New Alpaca, Mohairs, Twills, &c, in all the New Fall Colors.

At 22c, very desirable Dark Corded Mohairs.

Splendid Bargains

IN

Black Mohair Alpacas at 25c and 37½c.
Extra Fine Black Mohair Alpacas at 50c and 62½c.
Superb Quality Black Mohairs at 75c.
Black All Wool Cashmeres at 62½c and 75c.
Still Finer Black Cashmeres at 80c, 85c and $1.
Finest Black Cashmeres at very low prices.
New Black Dress Goods of all kinds.

ALL THE NEW COLORS IN

Cashmeres, Merinos, Mohairs and Fine Goods.

THE NEW STYLES OF PLAIDS

IN

Camel's Hair Cloths, Poplins, Twills, &c.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

BLACK DRESS SILKS,

From $1 to $3.50 per yard,
NEW COLORED DRESS SILKS.

SEPTEMBER 20th.

Boggs & Buhl.

Grand Opening

FALL

AND

Winter Goods

Very Choice Dress Goods and Unprecedented Bargains.

50 pieces 27-inch Double Warp Colored Alpacas at 25c, in all the choice new dark shades.
4 fine colored Alpacas at 22c, same as sold everywhere at 37½c.
40-inch Cashmeres at 87½c.
36-inch Cashmere Finished Merinos at 87½c, both in choice Seal Browns, Marine Blue, Plum, &c.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF

DRESS GOODS

From 25c to 50c, in all the new Plaid styles and Alpaca effects.
All Wool Satin Brilliantines at 50c, in choice new shades.

New Black Goods.

Black Cashmeres from 75c to $2 per yard.
Black Cashmere d'Kosse at 95c.
That is the Best Bargain positively now offered in the Dry Goods trade.
Black Alpacas 25c.
Black Alpacas at 37½c.
Black Alpacas 50c.
Unexceptional value.
Greatest Bargains of the day.
Pure Mohair Black Brilliantines at 60c.
Each and every department full and replete with the newest and choicest goods that cash will procure in any market. An inspection solicited.

B. & B. 128 Federal St.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

N. B.—100 styles Ladies' New Cloaks and Jackets from $4.50 to $40.00.

THE

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has perfected arrangements for a FAST MAIL TRAIN, whereby the whole country may receive the advantages of

"Our New System"

Retailing for Cash at Wholesale Prices.

$1.94 will buy White Shirt, Collar, Silk Bow, Collar Button and Studs.
96c. will buy heavy White Shirt and Drawers.
98 cents will buy a Perfect Fitting Corset.
23 cents will buy 1 pair of Suspenders.
17 cents for beautiful Hair Mottoes.
25 cents for Ladies' Silk Tie and Linen Collar.
25 cents for four Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs.
10 cents per yard Val. Lace.
25 cents for Ladies' Neck Ruffles.
19 cents, Black Silk Fringe per yard.
19 cents, Black Silk Velvet.
49 cents, Black Silk Sash Ribbon per yard.
24 cents, Jet Belt Buckle.
17 cents, Linen Collars and White Zephyr.
20 cents for Swiss Tie and Neck Ruche.
1 per cent or, on the above prices, and they will be sent by Fast Mail from

CARLISLE'S

87 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS!

THE LATEST STYLES,

A CHOICE STOCK

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

29 FIFTH AVENUE.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Miners, Shippers and Dealers in

FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH

COAL.

Office & Yard--567 Liberty St.

Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.

CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE

COAL,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Coal, Slack and Desulphurized Coke.

OFFICE and YARDS—Cor. Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Gilmore streets, North side; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

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OFFICE:
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DR. VANDEVORT,
DENTIST,
140 SMITHFIELD STREET.
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ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET,
PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 99 Water Street.
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DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

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ESDAY, SEP

ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY

Of New Fall Styles in

LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS

SHAWLS,

OUTSIDE GARMENTS, &c.

Ladies' Suits in all desirable materials and colors.
New Silk Cashmere and Cloth Sacques.
Cashmere and Silk Polonaises.
New Costumes, Overskirts, &c.
New Shawls in great variety.

Special attention requested to the following

LADIES' SUITS!

Received Direct from Paris:

One Elegant Black Velvet Suit,

One Handsome Cashmere Suit.

The above Dresses were made in Paris in the Latest and most Fashionable Styles.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

FALL UNDERWEAR,

Muslin Undergarments,

FELT AND CLOTH SKIRTS,

All at the lowest possible prices.

September 18, 1875.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have just consummated the purchase of one of the largest lots of Black All-Wool Cashmeres ever brought to this market, and having bought the entire lot for Cash at quite a liberal discount from regular prices, we are prepared to offer our customers UNUSUAL GOOD VALUE in the goods.

We respectfully solicit a visit from any lady wishing to purchase a Black Cashmere Dress. We are satisfied that she will consult her own interest by looking through our stock of these goods. We will guarantee to sell her the best quality of goods imported, and save her from 15 to 20 per cent. in the price of the goods. An inspection of our goods and a comparison of our prices with those of any other house in the trade is all that will be necessary to satisfy any one of the above facts. We will be pleased at any time to send samples of the goods by mail, and we can ship any quantity that is ordered by mail or express to any part of the country. A visit is solicited.

A. W. ERWIN,

172 FEDERAL STREET, 174

Allegheny City, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL.

BISHOP ROWMAN INSTITUTE, A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, corner of Penn avenue and Fourth street. The Second Session will open in the New Building on MONDAY SEPTEMBER 13th. Registers giving full information may now be had at the Bookstores, or at the Institute.
REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M., Rector.

NEWELL INSTITUTE,

FOR BOYS,

47 SEVENTH STREET,

Will Reopen on Monday, September 6th.

Young Men prepared to enter any Eastern College, or for Business.
For Course of Study, Terms, etc., see Catalogues at Book and Music Stores.
Applications for admission will be received at 47 Seventh street, from and after the 24th inst.
BURCHFIELD and MCCREERY,
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STEUBENVILLE, OHIO,

FEMALE SEMINARY.

This School, with a successful experience of 46 years, opens SEPTEMBER 8, 1875.
TERMS—Boarding, Tuition, &c., per annum, $175—one quarter off for daughters of clergymen. Extra, per annum—Music, Vocal or Instrumental, $50; Drawing, French or German, $10; Painting in Oil, $20.
Send for catalogues to
REV. A. M. REID, Ph. D.,
Principal.
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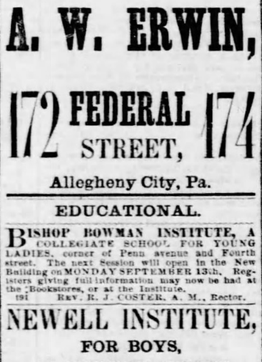
LEGAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for Letters Patent for the Incorporation of an Association of Class No. 2, to be styled the "Sixth Ward Building and Loan Association of Pittsburgh." The object of the Association being to loan money to its members on bond and mortgage, and transact the usual business of such Associations as prescribed in the Act of Assembly, approved April 29, 1874.
JOS. LINDER,
R. SCHUBART,
MORITZ SELLIN,
GEO. GOUBRAND,
Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1875. v21



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Window Glass

And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield. NWS

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,

Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of

Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY.

PLASTER—200 BBLS. LAND PLASTER, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 126 Water street. May 20, '75.

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EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

OFFERED IN

Housekeeping and Woolen

DRY GOODS

Flannels, Blankets, &c.
Best Country and Eastern Blankets.
Country and Eastern Flannels, all kinds.
White and

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

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CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
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Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, September 22, 1875.

There was only a moderate degree of activity perceptible yetterday at the banks, and the feeling of elation at the business outlook has undergone an evident reaction. There is less hopefulness manifested; and yet, no assignable reason can be given for it. There seem to be alternations of hopefulness and despondency, that can only be accounted for on the theory that the feeling, either way, is stronger than it should be. In reality, while the immediate sales are not large, the general outlook for recovery in business is much brighter than it has been for a long time. Close and accurate estimates of the wheat demand of England indicate that $80,000,000 worth of wheat must be imported, most of which will come from this country. This alone, aside from the other influences at work, marks an early recovery in prices. There is nothing new in our home financial affairs.

Approposs of this subject, we see it stated that there never was a time when more trains were run on the Pennsylvania Railroad, full freighted, than are now passing over its three great divisions, the Eastern, Middle and Western. The efforts now made up for the lost time in the mining regions is one of the causes of this heavy freight business, and the immense crops gathered in all parts of the State now being pushed to market is another. The Middle Division of this great road has always been regarded as the great centre of its local trade, because it runs through the richest portion of the mineral and agricultural region of the State, or is fed by lateral lines which pass directly through that region. These lateral lines are now passing immense quantities of freight to the Middle Division in the shape of coal and lumber, which make up the aggregate of the vast traffic to which we refer. It crosses the entire line east and west between the Schuylkill and the Monongahela with tremendous trains, and puts to the utmost test the rolling stock, steam, and blood power employed by the company. These gigantic freight movements are the indications of a revival of business most cheering, and as they show a large increase over the same period for two years past, it is fair to infer that the effect will be very profitable to manufacturing and merchandising in other States. The resumption of railroad traffic, like this, is always the sure indication of the revival of business among producers, but it must not be inferred that nothing in production is yet in a state to be regarded as a permanent revival. In the interior of the state, and particularly in the locality embracing what are known as the iron and coal regions, resumption proceeds slowly. What with depression from over production and embarrassment from strikes, and the falling off in demand from the failure of several gigantic railroad enterprises, the iron business of Pennsylvania received a backset in the last two years from which it will take many years of good management fully to recover. The effort to revive this trade, as made by one of the leading roads in the eastern part of the State, is one of the influences to which we can attribute the increase of freight on several other roads, but the freight increase on the Pennsylvania Railroad, such as the vast number of cattle trains and the still larger number of trains now engaged in hauling through freight, is more an indication of trade revival in the West and Southwest than is of a local character. But taking both together, the local and through freight now passing both ways over the middle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad shows that there is a gradual and a steady increase of business all through the country.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	113¾	5-20's 1865—coupon	121¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	123⅜	10-40's	116⅝
" 1864	119¼	Currency 6's	123⅝
" 1865	119¾	New 5 per cents	115½
" 1865 new	119¼	10-40's—coupons	117⅜
5-20's 1867	121		
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Cen.	103½	Ohio & Mississippi.	16⅜
Erie	17¾	Union Pacific	71
L. S.	98	Toledo & Wabash ...	45¾
C. C. & I. C.	4	Harlem	131½
St. Paul	35½	Adams Express	101¾
Do. Pref.	57	American Express ...	87
Michigan Southern.	54½	U. S. Express	45½
Do. Central	82½	W., Fargo & Co. Ex.	78
North Western	30¾	Quicksilver	15½
Do. Prefer.	54	Fort Wayne	100¾
Rock Island	107½	Manitoba & St. Jos.	21
Chem. & Pitts.	90¾	Panama	97
Pacific Mail	26½	Iron Mountain	15
Western Union	76¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P., F. W. & C. (S)	80¾	Cen. Trans (BY)	47¾
Do. do. (B)	80¾	Pittsburgh & Erie (S)	54
Oil Cos. of N. J. (B)	21¾	A. V. R. R. 7-30s (B)	92
Oil Creek (S)	10¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	75¾
Lehigh Valley (B) ...	61¾		

NEW YORK, September 21, 1875.

Money was easy at 2@3 per cent.; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $331,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $48,000. The clearings were $46,000,000. The produce exports were $4,620,000. Bankers' bills 479@483. Gold closed at 116¼, after selling at 117 and 116. The rates paid for borrowing were 1-64, 1-16, and finally flat. Governments were strong. Railroad bonds were steady. State securities were dull. The stock market opened with Ohio & Mississippi and Erie respectively ¼ and 1-38 lower, and with Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific respectively ¼ and 1 per cent. higher, and the remainder of the list unchanged. At the first there was a fractional decline in the general list, but before the first board the market became strong and prices advanced ¼ to 1¼ per cent., the latter in Union Pacific. Western Union advanced to 77, ex dividend. Later there was a decline of ¼ to 1¼, the latter in Lake Shore. Union Pacific was exceptionally firm. The market at the close was irregular, but in the main steady at about the afternoon prices. The transactions of the Stock Exchange aggregated 198,000 shares, of which 21,000 were Pacific Mail, 17,000 Western Union, 6,000 Northwest, 39,000 Erie, 89,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Ohios, and 2,700 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 123¾; 5-20s of '64, 119¾; do of '65, 119¾; do of '65, new, 119¾; do of '67, 121; do of '68, 121½; new 5s, 118¾; 10-40s, 116½; do coupons, 117½; currency 6s, 123¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 51; do new, 50¾; Missouri 6s, 102; Virginia, new, 40; do old, 40.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 76½; Pacific Mail, 26¾; Adams Express, 101¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 78; American Express, 87; United States Express, 44¾; New York Central, 103½; Erie, 17¾; do preferred, 35; Harlem, 132; do preferred, 131½; Michigan Central, 87½; Union Pacific, 71; Lake Shore, 54; Pittsburgh, 89½; Illinois Central, 97¾; Northwest, 30½; do preferred, 54; New Jersey Central, 101½; Rock Island, 108; St. Paul, 35¾; preferred, 63½; Wabash, 5¾; preferred, 7; Ft. Wayne, 100¾; Terre Haute, 6; do preferred, 18; Chicago & Alton, 99; do preferred, 105; Ohio & Mississippi, 16½; Indiana Central, 4; Burlington & Quincy, 112; Hannibal & St. Joe, 21; Delaware & Lackawanna, 90½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 20½; Central Pacific, 102½; Union, 101¾.

LONDON, September 21—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £55,000, including £25,000 for the United States. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1¼@1¾ per cent. Consols: 94 9-16; 5-20s '65, 106½; do '67, 108; 10-40s, 105; new 5s, 105; N. Y. Central 96; Erie 15½; preferred 30.

PARIS, September 21.—Rentes 65f 85c.

FRANKFORT, September 21.—U. S. new 5s 100¾.

Chicago Seed Market.

Timothy was offered quite freely, but the bulk of the offerings were of the poorer qualities, for which there is little demand. Good to choice lots were in fair request, and were firmly held. Sales ranged at $2a2,40 per boor to good, and $2,45a2,50 for prime. Clover was inactive and nominal. Flax was in fair demand, but buyers were slow to pay former prices. Sales were made at $1,25a1,40 for poor to fair; good to prime quotable at $1,45a1,50.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Sept. 21, 1875.

There is a decidedly easier feeling in grain circles, under the influence of the advices from Chicago, and the indications at the present writing are that prices are destined to rule lower. In the grocery trade there is nothing new to record, excepting that Coffee continues very firm and an early appreciation in roasted is not improbable. There is a continued fair demand for the hog product, and as will be seen, we have advanced our quotations on sugar-cured Hams. Produce of all kinds continues to move freely, and, as a rule, very full prices are being obtained.

BUTTER—Continues in good demand, and the recent sharp advance is fully maintained; prime to choice, solid packed, 28a30c; ditto roll, 30a33c. It is said that Butter is bringing higher prices here than in the East, and if so, we may look for largely increased receipts within the next week or two.

CHEESE—Is in steady demand, and we can report regular jobbing sales at 11¾a12c.

EGGS—The market continues quiet and unchanged; 20c may be regarded as the ruling quotation.

FRUITS—Peaches continue to come forward freely, notwithstanding the cold weather, and in better condition than heretofore; selling at 75ca$1,25 per box, for fair to choice. Apples in good demand, with sales at $2a4 per bbl, for poor to choice. Grapes in light stock and higher; 4½a6c per lb., according to quality. Blackberries will soon be out of season; $1a1,25 per pail.

FLOUR—The market is weaker and trade is light, but prices are still maintained. Old winter wheat, $7,25a7,50 for red, and $7,75a8,25 for amber and white; old spring wheat $7,00a7,25, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas. New Flour is difficult to quote, as there is a wide range, according to quality.

GROCERIES—The market for Coffee continues very firm, with every indication of an early advance in roasted. Refined Sugars fairly active and steady, but it is probable the market will ease up as soon as the fruit season is over. Molasses and Syrups are quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	12	Standard B	10⅜
Granulated	11⅝	Ex C Standard	10⅜
Powdered	12	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	11	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar..	8¾@ 9¾	Refined Yellows	8¾@10

COFFEE.			
Rio Good	21	@22	Roasted loose..	28½
Rio Prime	24	@25	Rio, Java, Ilp'kgs	36
Rio Fancy	25	@26	R. Java, loose.	35½
R. Rio, lb pkgs	29			

RICE.			
Rangoon, per lb..	7¾	@8
Carolina, per lb..	9	@9¾

MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans..	75@80
Demarara	50@55		

Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips..	60@65
Maryland	70	White Drips..	75@78
Silver Drips	60	Extra Golden.	65@70

GRAIN—There was a decidedly easier feeling in grain circles to-day, under the influence of the advices from Chicago, and the outlook at the present writing warrants the prediction that there will soon be a lower range of prices here. Wheat is easier, and the market is offish; prime to choice new red winter, $1,30a1,33; ditto old, $1,40a1,50. The receipts and shipments are increasing. The Oat market is weaker, but prices not quotably lower; Penna and Ohio, $1,43a1,45; do white western, $1,46a1,47—Sales: two cars at 47. Corn is dull and weaker, with a very light demand reported. Sales: 77a77½c, for mixed to prime yellow. Rye dull and lower: 85a88c.

HAY—Baled weaker, but unchanged; $16a17 for prime, and $20a22 for timothy. Loose is selling from country wagons at $17 a21.

POTATOES—Irish quoted at 45a50c per bushel by the car load. Sweets $2,50a3,50 per bbl, the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued active demand for Sugar-Cured Hams, and we have advanced our quotations half a cent per lb. Breakfast Bacon, none in market, and we omit quotations. Sugar-Cured Shoulders and Sides in steady demand, but plain Shoulders continue dull. There is an increasing inquiry for Lard, and Mess Pork is higher.

Hams—Extra S. C.	16	Lard—Prime Leaf in tierces, ¾ lb.	14
Shoulders, ¾ lb.	12	Do., half barrels..	14½
Breast Bacon, S. C.		Lard—Ref. for summer use in tierces	14½
Dried Beef, Ex. Sm.	9	Do., in ½ bbl.	15
Beef Corned, clear	18½	Do., in ½ bbl.	15½
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ¾ doz.	12	Do., 3 lb. caddies..	17¾
Bacon Shoulders..	10	Do., 5 lb. pails	16¾
Rib Sides	12	Do., 5 lb. pails	16¾
Short Rib do	12¾	Do., 5 lb. do	16
Clear Sides	13¾	Pork—Clear	17½
Mess Pork, ¾ bbl.	$23,00	Carbon Oil	11
Miner's Lard Oil..	85	Cheese	11
Lard Oil	1,10		

POULTRY—Live Chickens per pair, 40a50c, by the coop.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is still quoted at $2,85a2,90 to the trade, and $3a3,10 in a small way.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Sept. 21, 1875.

The Crude market continues firm, and prices have been still further advanced; immediate shipment $1,72½; United certificates $1,43a1,45; Conduit ditto $1,40. Refined quiet and without quotable change; 10¾c on Penna. cars here and 10¾a10¾c on Connellsville; New York delivery, 13¼c; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 13c. The advance in freights, which goes into effect on October 1st, no doubt has had considerable to do with the appreciation in the value of oil, as exporters, it is natural to infer, are desirous of getting all the oil they can prior to that time in question. There is an increased demand, an advance in prices is the natural and legitimate result.

The Barrel market is firm and prices higher; countries, $1,30a1,35; city make, $1,45a1,50.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell	Crystal O W	1,470
J. Bushnell	Brilliant O W	444
N. W. Stevenson	Central O W	1,126
J. Bushnell	Standard O W	805
J. Bushnell	National O W	781
Lockhart & F	Brilliant O W	567
N. W. Stevenson	Pearless O W	479
J. J. Fisher	Petrolite O W	326
J. J. Fisher	Citizens O W.	243
B. S. Duncan	Badiant O W	311
Total		7,545

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vesta Oil Works	Geo. Pohe	999
King & Goodwin	Geo. Pohe	150
David Bly & Co	A. H. Logan	50
W. P. Logan & Co ..	Central Refg. Co ..	53
David Bly & Co	Central Refg Co ..	100
Central Refg. Co ..	Central Refg. Co ..	96
Lockhart &	Warden, F. & Co ..	332
National O W	Warden, F. & Co ..	268
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co ..	785
Total		2,640

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 21, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and weak; spring extras $5 a6; Minnesota $6,50.

GRAIN—Wheat generally unchanged, but some sales were rather lower; No 1 spring Chicago $1,14; No 2 $1,07 spot; $1,05 seller October; $1,05¾ seller November; $1,04¾ seller the year; No 3 94c. Corn lower and unsettled; No 2 55¾c spot; 54¾c bid seller October; rejected 53½c. Oats dull; No 2 34¾c spot; 35c seller September; 32¾c bid seller October; 32½c seller the year. Barley firm at $1,07 spot; $1,03 seller October. Rye quiet and firm at 75c spot.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $22 spot; $21,50a21,55 seller October. Lard quiet and firm at $13,50a13,55 spot; $13,62½ seller October. Bulk meats dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Strong and higher at $1,15¼ a1,16.

On call Board wheat was easier at $1,47⅝ October. Corn lower at 54c October. Oats steady at 34¾a34⅞c September, 32¾a32¾c October. Pork unchanged. Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 21.—Pork firmer; $21,25a21,35. Beef quiet. Cut meats dull; middles quiet; western long clear 12a12½c; city do 12½c. Lard firmer; prime steam 13 13-16c14c. Butter unchanged. Cheese firm; 5a10½c. Whisky firmer; $1,21. Coffee firm; 18¼a21¼c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8a8¾c; prime 8¾a8 9-16c. Molasses and Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firm; crude 6¾c; refined 13 5-16c. Rosin firmer; $1,70a1,80. Turpentine firmer; 32c. Eggs firm; western 22½a23c. Flour firm, receipts 27,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4,80a5,35; common to good $5,55a5,75; good to choice $5,80a6,35; white wheat extra $6,35a7,35; extra Ohio $5,50a7,00; St. Louis $5,65a8,50. Rye flour firm and unchanged. Corn meal dull; $3,50a4,25. Wheat dull, lower and heavy; receipts 115,000 bushels; No 2 Chicago spring $1,13a1,21; No 2 Northwest $1,21a1,22; No 2 Milwaukee $1,24a1,25; winter red western, new and old $1,40; white $1,39a1,50. Rye firm; 90a98c. Barley firm; $1,25. Malt more active; Bay Quinte 60c. Corn quiet and steady; receipts 241,000 bushels, western mixed steam 70a71c; do sail 72a72½c. Oats dull; receipts 115,000 bushels; mixed Chicago 45a48c; white western 46a52c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and off; No 2 western amber $1,38; mixed do $1,37; No 2 western red $1,37; Pennsylvania red $1,25a 1,30. Corn weak and lower; western mixed 68c. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye quiet and steady at 78a80c. Hay quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull and steady. Pork firm and higher at $22,50a23. Bulk meats nominal. Shoulders 8¾a8¾c; clear rib 12¾a12¾c loose; packed 9¼a12½c. Bacon steady; shoulders 9¾a10c; clear rib 13¾a13¾c. Hams 15a15¾c. Lard firmer, but not quotably higher; refined 11¾c. Butter firm and unchanged. Petroleum strong; crude 6¾a6¾c; refined 13c. Coffee strong and unchanged. Whisky excited and higher at $1,20.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 21.—Cotton unchanged. Wheat lower; fall $1,52 1-2 bid cash; sales at $1,54a1,56 September; $1,47 1-2 al,49 October; No. 3 do $1,26 bid. Corn lower; 53c bid cash; 50¾a51c bid October and November. Oats lower; to sell 35a35 1-2c bid cash; 35¾c bid September and October; 36 1-2c November. Barley unchanged. Rye lower at 69a70c cash; 71a71 1-2c October. Pork active and higher at $22,00a22,10. Lard quiet; prime kettle 13¼c. Bulk meats more active; clear rib at Council Bluffs sold at 11¾c; prices for meat here nominally higher; 8¾a12 1-8a12 1-2c. Bacon firmer and scarce at 9¾a13 1-8a13¼a13¾c. Whisky steady at $1,16.

Foreign.

LONDON, September 21.—Tallow 32@ 52½s. Refined petroleum 9¾d.

LIVERPOOL, September 21.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 6 15-32d; Orleans 7 9-16d; sales 6,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export, and 4,100 American. Flour: extra State 22s. Wheat: receipts in the past two days 47,000 qrs, including 28,000 American. Corn: mixed 26½s. Beef 80s. Lard steady at 60½s. Turpentine 23s. Refined petroleum 9¾@10¾d; spirits 10¾d.

ANTWERP, September 21.—Refined Petroleum 27f.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 21.—Cotton lower at 13¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; red $1,15a1,30. Corn dull at 65 a67c. Oats firm at 45a48c. Rye firm at 78 a80c. Barley quiet and firm; spring $1,10a 1,30. Pork firmer; held higher; country $21,50; city $21,25a21,60 spot; held at $22 buyer September. Lard dull; steam 13¾c bid; 13¾c asked for country; kettle sold at 13¾c; city 13¾a14c. Bulk shoulders steady at 8¾c; sides higher; clear rib 11¾a12c spot; clear 12¾c. Bacon firm at 9½, 13¾, 13¾, 13¾a13½c. Whisky firm at $1,15.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21.—Clover seed not wanted; timothy $2,80a3,25; flaxseed $1,55a1,60. Petroleum quiet; refined 12¾a13c; crude 10¾a10½c. Butter steady; New York and Bradford county extra 31½a34c; firsts 28a30c; western extra 26a28c; firsts 22a24c. Cheese firm; western fine 10a 10¾c. Eggs firm, western fresh 23a26c. Flour dull; extras $4,85a5,25; high grades $7,50a 9,25. Wheat inactive, 2d red $1,40; old amber $1,45. Rye $1,00. Corn declining and freely offered; yellow 73a74c; mixed 71a 73c. Oats steady; white 44a50c; mixed 40c. Provisions dull and nominal. Bacon firm at 10a13¾a13½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 21.—Cotton dull at 11¾a12c. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn and oats steady and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky demand fair and market firm at $1,20.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 21.—Wheat: no quotations. Corn unchanged. Oats 1c higher. Petroleum very firm; standard white 110 test large; 10¾c test 11¾c car load lots; 12¼a12¾c higher in a small way.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, September 21.—Wheat quiet, old No 1 Milwaukee club $1,40. Corn easier; 74a75c. Barley quiet; prime Canada offered at $1,25.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 21.—Flour unchanged. Wheat 96c@$1,40. Corn 58a62c. Oats 30a40c. Rye 60a80c.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, September 21.—Cattle: receipts 3,500 head; fairly active for common grades; others quiet and easy; common to extra steers $4a6; stockers $2 75a 4; through $2,50a4; shipments 1,670 head. Hogs: receipts 6,000 head; moderately active; prices for generally common to prime $7,65 a7,80; light $7,65a7,85; heavy $7 75a8,00; shipments 3,800 head. Sheep: receipts 800 head; more active and stronger; common to extra sold at $3,75a5,25.

WATERTOWN, MASS., September 21.—Beef cattle: receipts 2,171 head; market steady; sales choice at $10,50a10,75; extra $9,50a10,25; first quality $8,75a9,25; second $7,25a8,50; third $5,50a7,00. Sheep and lambs: receipts 9,157 head; supply large; sales sheep in lots at $2,00a2,75 each; extra $3,00a5,25; spring lambs 5½a7c per pound.

ST. LOUIS, September 21.—Hogs: slow; unchanged. Cattle firm; good to choice native $5,25a6,25; middling to fair $4,15a5,00; common to light $3,25a3,75; good to choice Texans $3,90a4,25; medium to fair $3,30a 3,65; common $2,90a3,15. Receipts, cattle, 7,000, 6,700, 9,000, 12,000, 13,000, 2,000; hogs 835, 1,830.

CINCINNATI, September 21.—Hogs active; stockers $6,50a7; common light $7a7,50; good do $7,60a7,80.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, September 21.—Cotton dull at 13¾a14 1-8c; futures closed steady, sales 20,500 bales; September 13 7 1-16a13 7-32c; October 13a13 1-32c; November 12¾a12 29-32c; December 12 29-32; January 12 31-32a 13c; February 13 3-16c; March 13¾a13 13-32c; April 13 13-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, September 21.—Cotton: demand active; sales 1,900 bales; prices lower; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 11¾a12¾c; low middlings to strict low middlings 12¼a13c; middlings to strict middlings 13 3-16a13½c; good middlings 13¾a14c; receipts 1,310 bales; exports coastwise 336 bales; stock 14,594 bales.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21.—Wool: quiet but steady; more inquiry for fine wool but market inactive. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 45a46c; X 45a46c; medium 49a50c; coarse 40a43c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 42a43c; medium 48a50c; coarse 40a43c; combing washed 58a62c; combing unwashed 42 1-2c; fine unwashed 29a30c; coarse and medium unwashed 34a36c; tub washed 49a 52 1-2c; extra and merino pulled 36a40c; No. 1 and super pulled 39a41c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 21.—Cotton goods are unsettled. Amoskeag ticks, Andrescoggin ticks, blue sheetings and Williamsville bleached shirtings are lower. Cotton flannels are active and firm. Prints are in moderate request. Pulled jacconets are jobbing at 5¾c. Woolen goods are quiet, except flannels and repellents, which are in fair request. Foreign goods are quiet.

Chicago Lumber Market.

The cargo market was active for Saturday, about 15 out of 20 cargos having been sold at the current prices. The receipts for a few days are likely to be light, as the vessels have held back the past week for an advance in freights, which was paid Saturday, and many cleared in the evening. A firmer feeling exists among sellers, who will probably endeavor to get an advance on some grades of lumber to offset the rise in freights. Piece stuff was quoted at $7,50 a7,75, and inch at $8,00a13,00; lath at $1,50, and shingles at $2,15a2,55. At the yards trade continues very active, but prices are so low as to be scarcely remunerative. In some instances prices for common lumber have been shaded, but dealers generally refuse to fill stuff below $10,00.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—7 sacks wool, McHenry & H; 6 pkgs bed flats, A. Ortleib; 5 bbls whisky, J. Fisher; 1 tcs sausage, W. B. Hays & Son; 1 bbl b powder, W. L. Dennison & Son; 12 pkgs bed slats, Reevers & Co; 8 do, C. Mattes & Co; 1 box wood, 2 cribs, J. L. Lytle; 23 bbls whisky, P. Hamburger; 6 sks rags, M. W. Rankin & Bro; 1 bbl eggs, C. Atwell & Co, 2 cars staves and heading, A. Dipp; lot painters tools, Jesse Cornelius; 6 bags feathers, P. Holderman; 25 bbls whisky, J. McDonald & Co; 1 case wood, Mann & G; 2 hhds tobacco, W. & D. Rinehart; 129 sks malt, G. Noll; lot furniture, J. L. Lytle; 56 em oil bbls, Paine, A. & T; 30 do, Elkins & F; 1 bbl vinegar, A. P. Burchfield; 2 do s wax, Wm. Hasley; 14 bxs 1 tobacco, M. Heyl; 400 sks flour, 100 bbls do, T. C. Jenkins; 400 sks flour, F. Wenning & Co; 25 bbls do, Means, S. & Co; 20 cads tobacco, M. & Rankin; 7 em oil bbls, S. M. Willock; 40 bbls oil, T. W. Myers; 5 do, W. Lamper; 10 tres bacon, W. B. Hays & Son; 50 bbls flour, J. A. Donshaw; 5 cases 1 tobacco, Mann & G; 3 do, A. Schaub; 100 em oil bbls, Wm. Mullins; 1 dozen alarm drawers, S. P. Replogle; 1 box chains, Jacob Sigle.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—25 bxs soap, Johnston, C. & Co; 10 do, C. L. Fiscus; 5 do, W. Cooper; 25 pails lard, J. H. Parker; 250 pkgs do, R. Owens & Co; 125 do, F. Sellers & Co; 20 bxs soap, J. L. Dunseath; 50 do, Carter Bros; 225 pkgs lard, W. B. Hays & Son; 15 do, Watt, L. & Co; 1 car spelter, Byers, McC & Co; 25 bbls spirits, Casey & F; 2 cars flour, T. C. Jenkins; 35 tres s p shoulders, 40 hf bbls lard, E. H. Myers & Co; 2 cars hay, M. Meek; 1 do, W. J. Morrow; 1 do, John Rose; 1 do apples, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 1 do lumber, Aubrey & Son; 1 do flour, B. H. Voskamp; 2 do broom corn, R. Dickey & Co; 158 sks rags, McCullough, S. & Co; 25 bbls eggs, Wilbert & W; 30 tubs butter, Head, C. & Co; 14 do, 4 bbls eggs, J. H. Lob & Co; 25 bxs soap, George Schelhase; 20 do, T. C. Jenkins; 85 sks oats, L. G. Grant; 20 dozen brooms, Jones & L; 50 bbls oil, Harris & E; 10 do, S. M. Willock. 84 sks rags, Jas. Harrison; 8 bxs cheese, Means, S. & Co; 7 tubs butter, P. Duff & Son; 150 bxs cheese, Braden & P.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—100 bbls lime, O'Hara Glass Co; 1 car lumber, Neal & N; 1 do, Walker Bros; 44 cans varnish, B. L. Palmestock & Co; 100 bags sands, N. P. Yonker; 9 racks wood in shape, J. J. Gillespie; 36 bags c tails, Hoeveler & Co; 1 car m feed, Kell & R; 15 bxs cheese, Cashey, B. & Co; 1 car c tops, Wm. Hutchinson, 1 car oats, H. Schnelbach; 109 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 3 casks ware, M. W. Sackatt & Co; 8 bbls onions, C. Atwell & Co; lot furniture, Dauler & Son; 14 bbls g ware, Gallinger & Co; 190 oil bbls, C. A. Wormcastle; 200 do, R. D. Moore; 8 tubs cheese, Schlegel & Z; 9 pkgs eggs, Voigt, M. & Co; 6 cases eggs, P. Duff & Son; 2 cars oats, Jas. Graham; 441 bdls s board, A. Walker; 227 bxs cheese, Arbuckle & Co; lot furniture, W. H. Lemon; 1 car wheat, Whitmeyer & Co; 16 bbls lanterns, Union Glass Company.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY.—91 cars coal, New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company; 14 do coal, Armstrong, Clark & Co; 25 do, Sable C. Co; 6 do stone, Lucy Furnace; 6 do, Shoenberger & Co; 9 do, J. H. Walters, 1 do lumber, Alcott & B; 1 do, Keller & Co; 1 do, Edgar Thompson Steel Works; 1 do, Henrice & L; 3 do coke, 1 do fire brick, Harbison & W; 3 do fire brick, Jones & L; 2 do cinders, Edgar Thompson Steel Works; 1 do hay, John Rose; 1 do ice, Chautauqua, Lucy Furnace Co; 1 do pickets, Hays; 1 do lub oil, Geo. Pastringe; 1 do scrap, Jno. McDermott; 1 do tar, H. C. Vantine & Co; 1 car axles, Jno. S. Aul; lot mdse, owners.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car barley, Lutz & W; 1 do flour, Adams & K; 32 sks flour, Crawford & S; 2 bxs eggs, Kohen & D; 4 cars wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 do oats, Houck, Mcf & Co; 1 do lime, Holmes & Co; 62 sks sumac, W. H. Stimple; 36 hides, F. Woefal; 2 rolls leather, Keifer, S. & Co; 2 cars f seed, Thompson & L; 1 car oats, Gilleland & N; 16 bags potatoes, 10 do cabbage, E. O'Neil; 25 pkgs potatoes, W. B. Callin; 100 sks flour, R. Knox & Son; 2 cases eggs, J. McFerron; 2 do, G. McFerron; 50 bbls flour, Jas. Lockhart.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

E. T. Steel Wks m.19 Byers, McC & Co 1
Shoenberger & Co o 5 J. Moorhead b..... 2
Total 27

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace o.....15 Graff, B. & Co o.10
Lewis, B. & D o.... 5 Isabella Furnace o19
Shoenberger & Co o. 6 Soho Furnace o.. 4
Nimick & Co p.... 8 Cambria Iron W p 2
Chess, S. & Co p....10 Phillips, S. & Co o 3
Total 78

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick & Co m.... 6 Byers, McC & Co m 2
Lucy Furnace o.... 37 Dilworth & Co m 4
Lewis, O. & P o... 3 Lindsay & McC m 1
Total 53

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Axles and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

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ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

O'Hara Boiler Works

N. SNYDER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers,

OIL TANKS,

Stills, Agitators, Salt Pans, Gasometers, Settling Pans,

PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.

Cor. Second Av. and Liberty St.,

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Boiler Works.

JARED M. BRUSH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM BOILERS,

HOME NEWS.

The Death Rate.

Dr. Snively, physician to the Board of Health, reports fifty-five deaths in this city during the past week, which shows a decrease of two from the previous week.

Secret Societies.

Rev. J. D. Herr, A. M., lectured last night at Library Hall, according to announcement, on "The Designs and Peculiarities of Secret Societies." The attendance was very good, and the gentleman's able and excellent address received the undivided attention of his hearers.

Serious Accident.

Yesterday morning, while Thomas Hare, an employe at Evans, Dalzell & Co.'s Tube works, at Soho, was engaged in shifting a belt to a running pulley, he was caught in the machinery, which resulted in the flesh being torn from his left fore-arm and shattering the bone. The injured man was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. It cannot, as yet, be determined whether he will loose the member or not.

Desirable Property for Sale.

To-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock will be offered for sale on the premises, No. 58 Sixth avenue, the elegant residence of Louis Morganstern, deceased. The size of the lot, the finish and convenient arrangement of the house, with its choice and desirable location, combine to render this one of the most profitable and eligible properties in the city. Sixth avenue has everything to commend it as a favored locality for comfortable homes. Remember the time—3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

That Fifth Avenue Fatality.

Yesterday morning an inquest was held on the body of little Redick Barnes who was killed on Fifth avenue on Monday evening by being run over with a carriage, mention of which was made in our last issue. After hearing the testimony of a number of witnesses the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated the driver, John Wesley, from all blame. It was shown, however, that he was driving rather recklessly, but the jury thought he did not intend to run over the lad. He was accordingly discharged from custody.

How Is This?

Among the batch of informations sent last week from the Mayor's office to the Criminal Court for disposition at the present term, was one for the larceny of $20, instituted by Gerhart Johnson against Charles Horbach. The information explicitly and distinctly set forth a charge of larceny, but the Grand Jury found a true bill for larceny as bailee. When the cause came up for trial the Court quashed the indictment, on the ground that it did not cover the offense committed, and the accused was discharged. Can the Assistant District Attorney explain the circumstances of this case.

Base Ball.

At Union Park, on Monday, the Robert Liddell club defeated the D Spence by a score of 22 to 21. There was a large attendance, several hundred persons being present. Owing to the cold weather the score and playing was not as good as in the former game.

The Mutuals, of Middleport, Ohio, play the Xanthas, at Union Park, on next Saturday, and again on Tuesday, and the Downers next Monday at the same place. The club claims the Ohio championship.

A game is on the tapis for this afternoon, at the corner of Twenty-first and Carson streets, between the fat and lean nines of the medical profession on the South Side.

The Xantha and Iron City play the third game of the series, at Union Park, Friday, at three P. M.

The Xanthas have been challenged by the Downers to play their second game on Thursday of next week.

The Braddocks did not stop at Kittanning to play the Amateurs of that place yesterday, and consequently there was no game.

A game of base ball was played between the Thalia Gymnastic club and the Gregg club, of Allegheny, at Union Park yesterday. The score was, Thalia, 33, Gregg, 28.

A Beautiful Display of Fall and Winter Goods.

The regular openings of the establishment of Messrs. Boggs & Buhl, 128 Federal street, Allegheny, are considered among the notable events of the season, and are taken advantage of by large numbers of people to supply themselves with new and fashionable goods at the low prices for which the firm is noted. They are now opening their Fall stock of dry goods. It comprises all the latest styles in silks, cashmeres, alpacas, mohairs, &c., and in extent and variety has rarely been equaled in this city. Every department has been carefully replenished with new and seasonable goods, nothing being omitted that a lady can possibly desire in the way of costumery. Among the specialties may be mentioned ladies' cloaks and jackets, of which there are one hundred different styles, at prices ranging from $4 50 to $40 00. These are made of the most fashionable material and in a durable manner, and cannot fail to be popular with all who desire to combine style with economy.

In every department of the establishment the same principle prevails. The best and most fashionable goods are offered at reasonable prices, and the utmost care is taken to afford every purchaser the necessary facilities for making selections; while the large corps of salesmen take a special interest in filling orders promptly and correctly. The establishment, in fact, is among the largest and best known in the city, and any representations that may be made by the proprietors may be implicitly relied on. This is a good time to make purchases at this house, as the goods are all new and the lines unbroken.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

A Young Lady Assaulted on Ridge Avenue, Allegheny.

Several weeks ago a lady was knocked down on Ridge avenue, Allegheny, and robbed of her pocket-book. The affair occurred in broad day light and was seen by a number of persons, but the villain was there so quick in their actions that they escaped before an attempt could be made to stop them. Their success at that time emboldened them so that they thought to try the same game again yesterday, but they were not as successful. Two men were walking up and down Ridge avenue, near Irwin avenue several times, but no attention was paid to them. About half past one o'clock a young lady who resides on that avenue started up the street from towards the Park, and had to pass these two parties. Just as she passed them, one of them suddenly grasped hold of a gold watch chain, which was suspended around her neck, and attached to a handsome gold watch. She at once caught hold of the chain also, and a struggle ensued, when the chain was broken. The lady then screamed for assistance, and the two robbers, seeming frightened ran away. The lady were fleeing down the avenue they ran past a girl named Sullivan, who resides on Pasture alley, near Gas alley, and one of them caught hold of her cloak and nearly threw her down her back. They then darted down an alley and escaped.

A CONTEMPLATED IMPROVEMENT.

A Wind Mill to be Placed in the Allegheny Park.

About four years ago Mr. Thomas Miller presented the Allegheny Park Commission with a very handsome wind mill, to be placed in the Park. The gift was such an odd one that the Commission hardly knew what to do with it, but finally it was decided to place it on the top of Monument Hill, and make it pump water from a well which was said to be there, and allow this water to flow down the side of the hill to supply a fountain. An examination of the hill for the well was postponed until it was improved, but this contemplated change has not yet been made and probably will not be for some time to come. It has since been learned, however, that this old well would not supply enough water to run a fountain. Sometime ago the windmill matter was brought up again and it was agreed to sink a two and a half inch pipe similar to those used in boring oil wells, about 25 feet into the ground in the West Park between Western and Ridge avenues, and to strike the channel of a famous spring that runs through the ground there, and place the windmill in position and make it pump the fresh spring water up into a drinking fountain. The work of sinking the pipe will be commenced this week or next and as soon as the water has been reached the windmill will be set in motion. The whole affair will cost but very little, and will be a valuable addition to the Park.

EXPOSITION NOTES.

The Present Status of Our Big Exhibition.

There seems to be no doubt now but that the forthcoming Industrial Expositions, will be a full and complete success. Over six hundred exhibitors have already secured space for the display of their goods and there is every prospect that all the present unoccupied space will be taken before the opening day. Eighteen or twenty States are already represented in the applications now on file. A large number of the exhibitors at the Chicago and Cincinnati Expositions, which close two days after ours commences, have applied for the privilege of space and will ship their goods on Saturday, October 8th, so they will be here by the Monday following and ready for immediate exhibition. The depots in the city are now full of goods awaiting removal to the exposition building, which, it is thought, will be ready for their reception by the latter part of this or the first part of next week. The contract for the erection of Machinery Hall will be awarded to-day and work commenced upon it at once. It will be three hundred feet in length, and will extend to School street. About a week, possibly a little more time, will be occupied in its completion. Arrangements have been made with the railroads leaving the city for 525,000 excursion tickets, at half rates or less, along the entire length of all the roads. The Artists' Hall, for the display of paintings, promises to be one of the features of the Exposition. It will be 150 feet long by 40 wide, and will probably be lighted by an immense reflector, a sky-light being considered too insecure, and as not affording sufficient protection for valuable pictures.

The Rising Sun Oyster Crackers

Are just what you will like. Try them Sold by all grocers.

PENNSYLVANIA FEMALE COLLEGE.

Inauguration of the New President—An Interesting Occasion—An Important Episode in the History of the College—The Formal Induction into Office of Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Strong—Addresses by Dr. Jacobus and the President Elect—A Large Gathering of the Friends of the Institution.

Yesterday afternoon the Pennsylvania Female College, at the East End, was the scene of a very interesting ceremony—the formal induction into office of the new President. The event drew together a large number of the patrons and friends of this excellent educational institution, and the cosy chapel of the college building was taxed to its utmost capacity to accommodate the number of ladies and gentlemen who graced the occasion with their presence.

The hour for the commencement of the exercises had been fixed for four o'clock, and prompt to the time the programme was taken up. Rev. John Gillespie, pastor of the first Presbyterian church, East Liberty, presided, and seated around him on the platform were the Trustees of the College and a number of the leading ministers of our community. A couple of flower stands, upon which were fragrant and blooming flowers, gave an additional attraction to the rostrum.

The exercises were opened with a brief invocation by Rev. Dr. James Allison, of the *Presbyterian Banner*, which was followed with a duet—Overture to the "Musquiker and Mausekoenig," by Miss Kate Wheat and Prof. E. J. Butler. Rev. W. J. Reid, D. D., next read an appropriate scripture lesson, and followed the reading with prayer. Madame Marie Bishop, the instructress in vocal music, then sang a selection from Rossini. The lady's vocal effort was characterized by ease and grace, clear enunciation and fine modulation.

ADDRESS OF DR. JACOBUS.

Rev. Dr. M. W. Jacobus was then introduced and made an interesting address. He started out with the proposition that next to the Churches the educational institutions of a community were the best exponents of its social culture. Christian people would have their churches, and educated people would have their schools, and thus the progress of a community could be plainly traced in the history of these institutions. "It is," said the speaker, "the glory of our industrial region and of this metropolis of labor, that the Church and the school have flourished here together—and not only in the city itself but in the entire district of which it is the commercial and social center."

The speaker next alluding to the present as a time of Centennial reminiscences, referred to the establishment of Washington and Jefferson Colleges over a century ago, and spoke of the influences which had gone out from them—first as separate schools and finally as a happily united institution. In addition to these there was also the Western University, which from small beginnings had in these later times through the princely munificence of a large-hearted citizen, been established upon a solid foundation. Four theological seminaries, prominently representing the denominations to which they belonged, were centered here. All these were a standing reputation of the charge that a city eminent in material culture, could have no just appreciation of mental and moral culture. Provision, however, had been made not alone for the education of men. Twenty years ago a conference of Presbyterian ministers and elders was held on the subject of founding an institution for higher female education. The Presbyterians, however, held back, and the Methodists came forward, and the pleasant breeze of public interest that had been awakened, filled their sails and wafted them to the Pittsburgh Female College. It was the first fruits of public interest; years afterward the Pennsylvania Female College became a fixed fact, and they had assembled to participate in the inauguration of its second Principal.

The speaker then turned to Dr. Strong, and in a graceful way, welcomed him to the Presidency of the College, in which he complimented the new President for the possession of very valuable experience, and very rare ability in "the great and graceful work of teaching the daughters of our people." After these words of welcome, the speaker proceeded to discuss the subject of higher female education. The elements which entered into it, he considered, were first, that it shall be a *Christian* education. The elevation of men might be claimed for civilization, but the elevation of woman was due to Christianity. The status of woman in the eastern countries of the world was the best illustration and proof of this assertion, and even in Papal Europe—under a perverted Christianity—the woman was commonly but the degraded slave of the man. It was the dis grace of modern female education that it too often sought to be fashionable at any sacrifice. A parent putting his daughter to a first-class city school had been asked what he would have her taught. He answered promptly "Dress and Address." This after all was only an honest statement. Too many aimed to be graduates—not for eminent usefulness such as a well-trained heart and mind could achieve, but merely to shine in society. It was necessary for females to teach that the object of education was not to shine in the dance, in the promenade, or at a fashionable summer watering place, but to shine in the daily walk and work of life, graced with the virtues and principles of religion. This was all the more important now, when Popery and Infidelity were banded together to banish the Bible from the schools and bury it out of sight, as it was in the dark ages. "But," said the speaker, "we will all the more put it forward as the Book of books, and we will fight for it as our fathers fought for it, as the charter of our liberties and our life."

Education, further, should be *Solid*—eschatics not only, but ethics as well. The female mind had well vindicated its claim to full equality with the other sex. The fault and folly of female training was that it had emphasized too much the ornamental branches—dressing her mind like her body with chief reference to adornment. There must be substantial knowledge. Elegant conversation was graceful for a lady, but there must be something to talk about. Gossip and slush will not make fine conversation. The call was for the most substantial learning. It was not necessary to aim at the duties of the forum and the ballot box. Woman's court was held at the fireside, and her ballot was cast at home. There was no educating force so powerful as that of a highly cultivated woman.

Another fault of female education had been its Superficiality. The curriculum had been spread so as to cover everything, with a mastery of nothing. It was common to see a young Miss of sixteen with six or eight studies in hand. This led to irretrievable confusion. There was no solid foundation upon which to build. Real education requires cultivation of the thinking powers. There was no need of the woman transcending her sphere, or becoming a blue stocking. The danger was a thousand to one on the other side. Girls should have a rich fund of solid acquirements, such as came through training, and a culture which is the result of a true, liberal and polite education. Such a thing as tracery on the person in graces of manner and delicacy of taste, refinement of feeling and grasp of mind, wealth of facts and ideas, breadth of learning and true polish of soul—making a power in the world, radiating first from the family circle, and commanding the queenly homage of all around. The speaker next referred to the efforts made by the Romish Church to gain the education of Protestant girls by offering their foreign teachers at a reduced price. He contended that every parent should set himself against this, if he valued the peace of his home. The Protestant Colleges, to combat this, should be so elevated that there would be no attraction to send Protestant girls to Catholic schools. After elaborating this idea, he said such an institution was the Pennsylvania Female College. The design was to make it fully equal to the age. With its new appliances, and with its President and faculty without peers, it commenced a new era of prosperity. Its success was assured. "And as the Roman Marcia counted it glory enough to have it inscribed upon her tomb that she was the wife of Cato, 'Catonis Marcia,'—so a train of grateful Alumnae shall regard it honor enough to be mentioned as the daughters of the Pennsylvania Female College."

At the conclusion of Dr. Jacobus' address, Prof. Butler favored the audience with a couple of finely executed piano solos.

THE INAUGURATION.

Hon. Robert McKnight then came forward to introduce the President elect, who occupied a seat on the platform. In performing this graceful duty, the speaker referred to the organization of the college five years ago, and its history under Rev. Dr. Black. That history had been one of great success,—so much so that the Trustees were not only gratified but elated with the prospects for the future. He then spoke of the new President, and alluded to the fact that he had been called from one of the best educational institutions of the land to preside over the College, and said the trustees believed their choice had been so well made that they looked forward to still greater prosperity than had ever yet been secured. In addressing Dr. Strong, the speaker said the Board had no suggestions to make as to the management of the school. They felt that it could be safe in his hands. They believed he understood thoroughly their desire that it should be a model institution for the culture of the daughters of its patrons. They knew he would always recognize the great fact of the essential importance of moral culture as the basis of all true education. They therefore with confidence called him to the headship of the institution, pledged him their most cordial sympathy and support, and invoked upon him the blessings of Heaven.

Dr. Strong rose from his seat, after being thus introduced, and His Honor Judge Sterrett, after a prefatory word or two, administered to him the oath of office, saying: "Do you solemnly swear that you will obey the constitution of the United States and the State of Pennsylvania, and discharge with fidelity the duties of President of the Pennsylvania Female College, to which you have been called." The President elect, in answer said; "I will, as God has given me ability, and with the cordial corporation and sympathy of the Board of Trustees."

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Dr. Strong opened his inaugural by referring to Webster's reply to the question: "What is the grandest thought you ever conceived?" The answer was: "My responsibility to God." This was the one all-pervading thought of the speaker's mind on the present occasion—his responsibility to God. He then passed to the consideration of man's destiny, which, because it was economic by Divine arrangement, was absolute and certain. Because of this linking with Deity, humanity possessed all the elements of growth, which are to be matured by divers processes until it reaches perfection. This led to the true definition of education, viz.: the employment and application of all the means by which Providence is guiding the human race, and preparing it for its final destiny. The office of the instructor was to interpret the experience of the race, and to foreshadow the progressive stages of the future.

The inquiry: "What is the general standard of our educational institutions?", was then discussed. Great progress was being made, but the essential want had not been fully met. He deprecated the sending abroad of our youth to foreign schools, which was too often the result of parental whims and false notions of education. He did not under-estimate the value of the leading colleges and universities of Europe, but contended for an American educational standard, as broad and elevated as ever crowned a foreign nation. We were approaching that standard, but there were unfortunately too many evidences that it has not been reached. The present demand was for spiritual and religious education, in connection with intellectual training. The profoundest idea of the present day, that the intellect alone is able to solve all problems, is a fatal error, tending to deaden all faith in spiritual instincts and susceptibilities, which are the basis of a living hope and faith in immortality. The materialistic philosophy of the present day was denounced as antagonistic to true education, and contrary to the word of God.

The speaker did not wish to be understood as depreciating the real conquests of science, which were as beneficial to the race as they were grand to contemplate. Through science man had more fully than ever before "subdued the earth;" surrounded himself with all the elegancies and luxuries of a refined existence; had virtually annihilated space; brought mankind into closer relationship and sympathy, eradicated prejudices, and established a universal brotherhood. All this, and more, science has done, and will do still more—and not only in the city itself but in the entire district of which it is the commercial and social center."

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THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

John J. Broadhead, debtor, Venango county. The Register's report of composition meeting, with the resolutions attached accepting the proposition of composition, was presented, and an order made for a hearing on the same on the 5th prox., to ascertain whether the said resolutions had been passed in the manner required by the Bankrupt act, the Clerk to give notice to the creditors.

Charles A. Boucher, bankrupt, city. A like report was presented and a similar order was made as in the above case, and a meeting ordered for the 1st prox.

William Smith & Sons, debtors, Pittsburgh. A similar report was presented and a like order made in this as in each of the above stated cases, for a hearing upon the same on the 30th inst.

Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition of the assignee presented and an order made for the sale of certain real estate on the 1st prox.

N. W. Stecker, debtor, Columbia county. Rule on Shem, Millinger & Co., petitioning creditors, to perfect their case or show cause why the proceedings should not be dismissed. The hearing on the said rule was extended to the 28th inst.

J. B. Sneathen & Co. vs. the freight and cargo of the steamer "Tom Rees." On motion of E. A. Montooth & Bro., proctors, and by leave of Court, the intervening libel of O'Neill & Co., was ordered to be filed.

Jas. A. Stewart et al. vs. the steamboat "Charlie McDonald." A further argument of the case on the libel answer, and depositions was filed by Mr. Stoner against the same, and by Mr. Gamble for libellant. Decision reserved.

Joseph G. Pollock, of Allegheny county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Harper.

I. Willard Grubbs and Mary C. Montgomery, copartners as I. W. Grubbs & Co., filed a similar petition, which was referred to Register Shaffer.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

The case of John F. Bennett vs. the Dollar Savings Bank, reported yesterday, is still on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Cannon vs. Penn Avenue Building and Loan and Homestead Association.
Tilton vs. Blair.
Holmes vs. Dhrew.
McClaren vs. Fullerton.
Fullerton vs. McLain et al.
McNally vs. Krauth.
Pritchard vs. Ross & Co.
Steele vs. Trunick et al.
Weichsel vs. Taylor.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

In the matter of the petition of Jacob C. Brown for the benefit of the insolvent laws which was presented in open court, it was ordered that the petitioner be discharged, he having given bond duly approved.

In the case of John Gowan vs. William Fee, administrator of John Gowan, late of Allegheny, deceased, reported yesterday, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $450.

The case of Herman Mihlstein vs. the City of Pittsburgh is on trial. This is an action to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained through the negligence of the city. The plaintiff, with his horse and wagon fell into an excavation on Pearl street, on a dark night in August, 1874, whereby injuries himself, causing the wagon and harness to be damaged and the horse to be rendered unfit for further service. He claims that the city, having made the excavation for water pipes, did not use due diligence to place danger signals about it, to prevent accidents.

In the case of Meyer & Eicher vs. C. Ruling & Co., defendents confessed judgment in favor of plaintiffs for $338.74, with costs of suit.

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Commonwealth vs.
John Blair et al.
Wm. Burchell,
A. V. Kelly,
Geo. Allison,
Wm. Caulfield,
Ed. McCafferty,
Joseph Burkett et al.
J. A. Bungay,
Mary Starrs,
John Piper, Jr.,
James Lamm,
Adam Brown,
Frank Dorsey et al.
Alex. McGill,
Aug. Wagner,
J. J. White (2)
Aug. Brown,
P. Geddell (3)
Frank Johnston,
Wm. Newhauser,
Wm. Sandham,
John Attenberg.

Court Brevities.

THE United States Supreme Court has reversed the judgment of the Circuit Court of the District of Louisiana in the case of the owners of the "Celena" vs. the owners of the steamer "Republic." Reported, out of a collision a few miles above Louisiana. The lower Court's judgment was in favor of the "Republic."

IN a case which was on trial in the Criminal Court yesterday, which was of but little importance, Judge White, in charging the jury, severely censured Magistrates for sending such trifling matters into court. He thought the fee system was the cause of three fourths of the cases which came into Court, and incurs an expense to the county of tens of thousands of dollars per annum.

A FINE PROPERTY.

A Rare Chance to Secure a House for a Home and Business Purposes.

Any man who has a little spare cash will have a rare opportunity to invest it to excellent advantage next week. On Tuesday the splendid three-story brick house known as the Dollar Saving's Bank Building, Allegheny Diamond, will be sold at public auction. The edifice is fitted up as a dwelling up stairs and a business place on the first floor. The dwelling consists of ten rooms, pantries and bath rooms, hot and cold water in nearly all the rooms, marble mantles throughout and all the conveniences of a first-class city home. It is pressed brick front, with stone trimmings, plate glass windows, &c. The rooms are all large, airy and well lighted. The house, if the dwelling part alone, would easily rent for $700. Few such houses in a good locality could be had for less than from $1,200 to $1,500. Then the lower floor contains a large storeroom, 77 feet deep, elegantly finished and well known there. Fire proof vault. It is heated by furnaces. The store room would rent without trouble for $900. The location of the property and the finish of the house make it eminently desirable as an investment. It will probably be sold very low, and the purchaser will secure a rare bargain. It can be examined before the day of the sale. Such a chance for a good investment rarely occurs. It will pay a large per centage, or the purchaser, if he desires a home, can secure a cozy retreat in one of the finest locations in the city.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

A Tool Chest Relieved of Its Contents.

Last Friday morning a tool chest belonging to Mr. Thomas D. Owen, a contractor, who was working on Forbes street, was broken open and relieved of its contents consisting of a number of tools, such as hammers, saws, chisels, &c. As soon as the larceny was discovered, efforts were made to effect the arrest of the guilty parties. It was learned that a number of persons had a hand in the affair, and, among others, Charles Blakely and Henry Lawrence were accused of the theft. As the tools were owned by several different parties who were working for contractor Owen, no less than eight informations have been made against the accused before Alderman Thomas.

A portion of the missing articles have already been recovered, some of them having been purchased by Sol. Hoenstein, a dealer in second hand goods on Fifth avenue. The officers are searching for the balance of the tools and expect to recover them in a day or two. The parties will have a hearing as soon as the officers are through searching for the other implements.

A REMINISCENCE.

Fifth Avenue Hotel—Important to Travelers.

For sixteen years the Fifth Avenue Hotel has been associated with the progressive history of this city. In the first, it was among the leading enterprises to go up town, and with the Astor House divides the honor of having entertained most of the men who have been leaders in our politics, professions and trades in the years since it has been established. With it are associated many events memorable in the lives of many men, in the history of the drama in this city, of music, and of many events which have marked an epoch, or increased the number of red letter days in the records of our progress.

Many stories might be told of the inside history of political and social movements which have originated and transpired here, and, if the little stories about the doings and sayings of eminent men who have, from time to time, been guests at this hotel, could be collected, they would doubtless make very interesting reading. Being so identified with the march of progress, and being, withal, a place which seems to be a part of our institutions, and not a private enterprise, in which every citizen takes a kind of pride, and points out to visiting friends as one of the places which deserves attention, it is but natural to suppose that anything which can be said about any new feature in the place would be read with interest by the general public.

It probably is not generally known that the first passenger elevator ever put into practical operation was constructed in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, under the direct supervision of the inventor, the late Otis Tufts, in 1859. During the summer months this elevator, after so many years of service, was taken out, and a new and improved machine instituted. To expend words of praise in describing the elegance of this elevator will be superfluous when it is stated that it cost within a fraction of twenty thousand dollars.

But a little description of a safety apparatus which has been introduced to act in conjunction with the elevator will, no doubt, be pardoned. This machine is known as the Massey Retarder, and it regulates the rate of speed which the elevator shall attain in descending, having no control over its movements while going up. The retarder is on the top of the building, looks like the steam chest of a locomotive, and is attached to the elevator by two stout chains. The chain passes over a wheel, out of a window to this end there are weights attached which counterbalance the heft of the car. The wheel over which the chain passes, without any chance of its slipping, is controlled by a body of oil which is confined in this iron chest, and acts upon a fly wheel, only allowing the wheel to move as fast as the oil will flow through a crevice; being forced by the fly wheel, the oil holds back, and only allows it to progress as fast as it is desired to have the car go down. Thus, it will be seen, the chains cannot go any quicker than the wheel will permit, and the wheel cannot go any higher rate of speed than it can force that body of oil through a crevice much smaller than its own volume, thus making it almost impossible for the car to meet with any serious accident, should the wire ropes, which control its motion, part or become in any way injured.

A new steam engine is now being perfected and will be used to run the elevator. The constant traffic up and down the marble stairways wore away the steps so that it was no longer safe to walk upon them, consequently they have been replaced by new ones. These, with some new furniture and carpets for the suites of rooms reserved for families, have cost in the neighborhood of sixty thousand dollars ($60,000.)

The grand staircase will soon be a sight well worth beholding; on every floor is to be a balcony, overlooking the staircase, and forming a recess from the elevator lobby, where a person may enjoy the busy scene below while waiting for the car. These balconies are to be luxuriantly upholstered, and will remind one of the picturesque Venetian veranda where the dusky beauties of this Italian city are wont to set in a solitary reverie, or in silent contemplation of one of those most lovely Southern sunsets, which the eyes never seem to weary of.—*Evening Mail, New York.*

BREVITIES.

····Three prisoners from Westmoreland county were lodged in the penitentiary yesterday.

····A woman, seventy years of age, was in the Allegheny lock-up yesterday sleeping off her drunkenness.

····The school teachers of Allegheny are now being instructed in the mystery of Smith's system of drawing.

····The City Treasurer is now receiving assessments on streets that have been improved under the Penn avenue act.

····The Ralston mechanical and free hand drawing school commenced on Monday evening. It is free to all who wish to attend.

····James Wheat and James Messler are matched for a foot race of one hundred and twenty-five yards at Friendship Park next Monday for $500.

····Frederick Decker, a resident of Johnstown, committed suicide on Monday by hanging himself with a rope to the rafters of his dwelling.

····A special meeting of Select Council will be held to-morrow afternoon. The members are earnestly requested to attend as a quorum is wanted.

····A Convention of the W. C. T. U. was held at the Alliance rooms yesterday, which was participated in by a number of prominent temperance workers.

····Yesterday about fifty of the division bosses of the P. R. R. passed over the road from Altoona to this city, to make their annual tour of inspection. They expressed themselves as highly gratified with the present condition of the track.

····The trotting race at Friendship Park yesterday afternoon for a purse of $300, mile heats, was won by Mary Jane in three straight heats. The time was 2:39½, 2:38 and 2:39¾. Patterson Girl, who made the next best record, was to have been sold after the race to Mr. Charles Clark for $3,000.

····If those of our merchants who hesitate to advertise on account of dull times, had only peeped into Mr. Joseph Horne & Co.'s trimming store yesterday, and witnessed the immense crowd that attended their Fall opening, we think they would have been fully convinced that printers' ink pays at all times.

····Dr. Kerr, of the South Side, is attending Miss Jones, the victim of the sad shooting affair on the South Side, on Monday, and says it is impossible for her to recover. Ella Turney, who did the accidental shooting, has lost her reason, and it is feared that the shock she has received will result in permanent insanity and possibly death.

····At the last meeting of the Street Committee of the Allegheny Councils a resolution was adopted that the committee visit Cleveland, St. Louis and Chicago and examine the streets in those cities, and report the manner in which their affairs are conducted. Each man is to bear his own expenses throughout, and the trip is to cost the city nothing.

····Robert Smith fell yesterday forenoon from an abutment of the new Pratt bridge. As he descended he caught by some large stones, and thus in all probability prevented instant death. He, however, fell upon his head and face, and when picked up was insensible. The injuries did not fracture the skull, and therefore will not prove serious. The injured man was attended by Dr. W. M. Kern.

····A negro giving his name as Chas. Ross, and which is fictitious of course, was arrested last night by officers Keefer and McInerny for snatching a gold watch and chain from the vest of a gentleman who was coming out of the Wylie avenue A. M. E. church. He was chased down the avenue and captured on Ross street, behind the jail. On his person were found a pair of shoes, a handy billy and a butcher knife.

····George Palmer, who for three years was engineer of the Friendship Fire Engine Company, in Allegheny, met with his death at Hawks, West Virginia, on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Palmer gave up his place at the engine house, and left for the above place, where he was at once engaged as engineer on the Gauley Valley Coal company's railway—a narrow guage one. At the time named he was taking a train of coal cars from the pit to the "dump," and when near a steep embankment the engine upset, and throwing him out fell upon him, killing him almost instantly. He leaves a wife and child, residing on Jackson street, who only received intelligence of his death on Monday. He was a brother-in-law of Chief Engineer Crow, of the Allegheny fire department, and well known there. His remains will probably be disinterred and removed home.

PERSONAL.

***Coroner McCallin is confined to his house with a severe attack of asthma.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

ALBERT STEBLEY was committed by Alderman McMasters, yesterday, to await trial at Court, on a charge of attempting to break jail.

YESTERDAY a hearing was held before Alderman Wilson, wherein John Forrest was charged with felonious assault and battery. The defendant, it was alleged, had struck James Cushmore with a hammer, breaking his arm. Forrest entered $500 bail for Court.

Allegheny Parks.

A meeting of the Allegheny Park Commission was held last evening, Mr. J. C. Patterson presiding.

A warrant for $178 in favor of Peter Brobst for cutting the grass in the Park, was ordered to be drawn.

The contract for placing a fence around that portion of the Park in front of Knapp's battery armory, was awarded to Dalzell & Parker at 24½ cents a foot, the posts to be of red cedar.

A communication was received from a Cleveland Street Lamp Manufacturing Company, offering the Commission superior lamps for $6 each. Communication received and a sample lamp ordered.

Messrs. Lea and Patterson were appointed a committee to see about painting the greenhouse.

Adjourned.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, September 21, 1875.

River 4 feet 11 inches; rising. Arrived—Fawn, Evansville. Departed—